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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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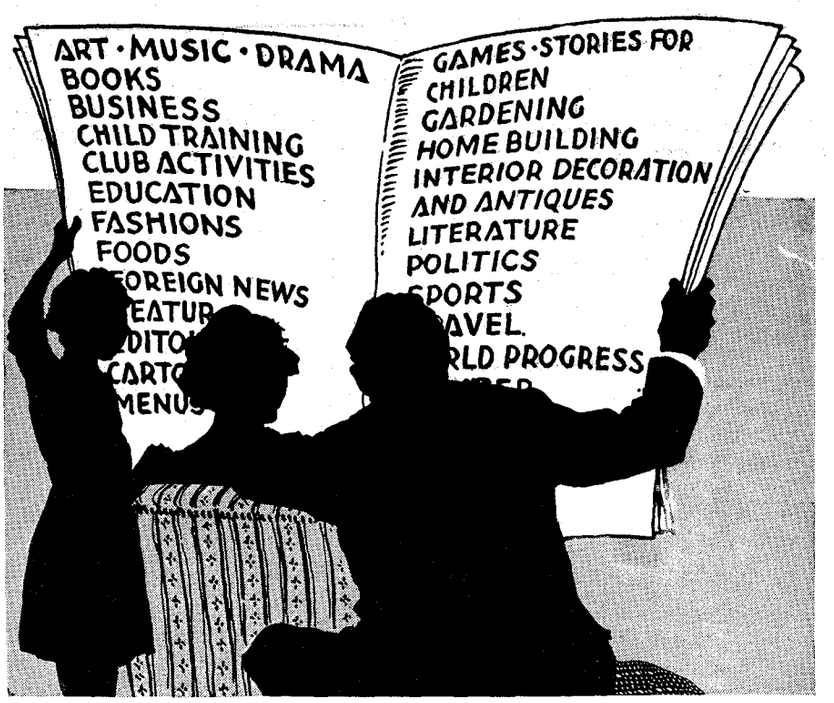

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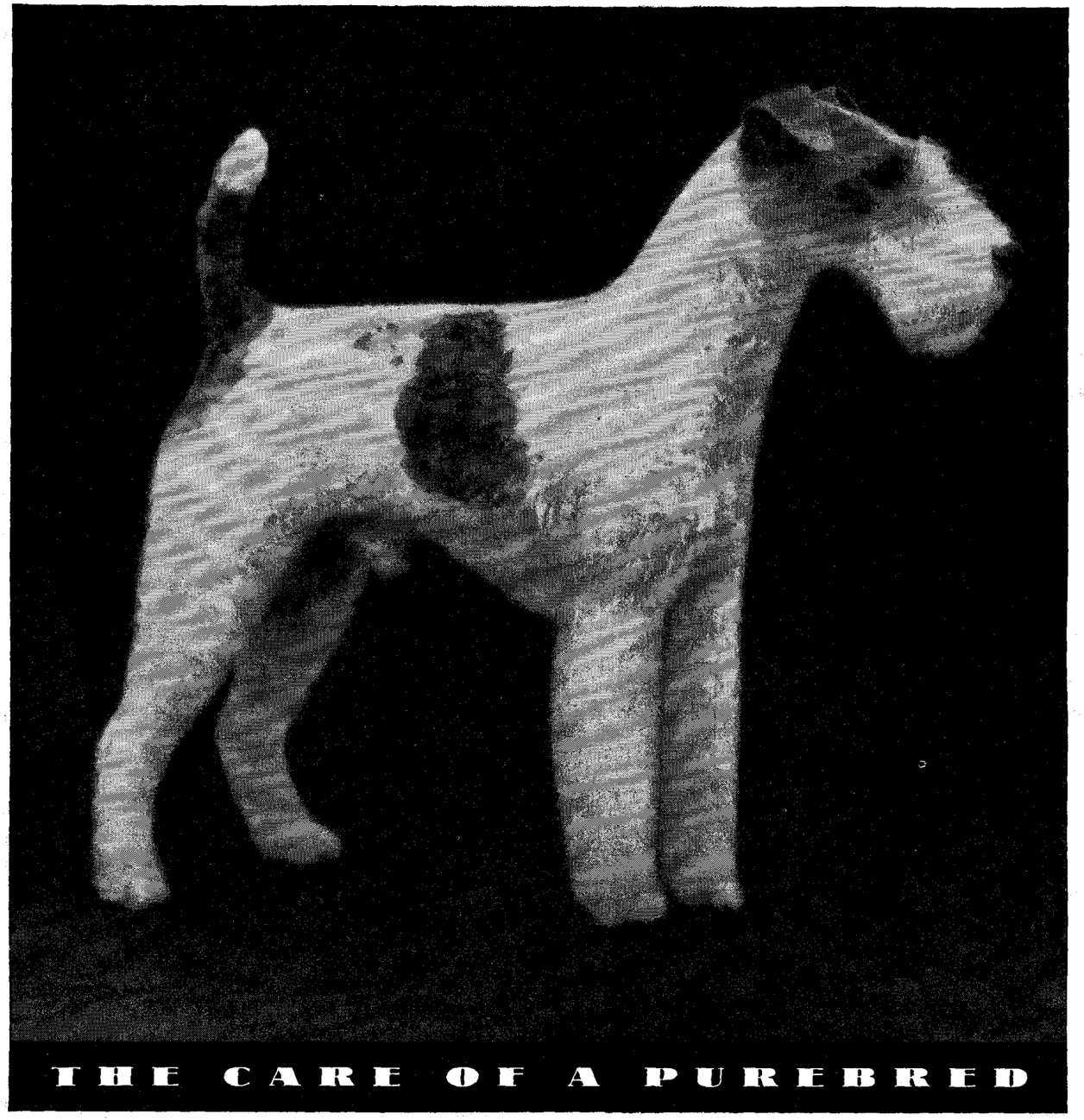

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NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** June 2, 1934

President Beats 1932 Ratio in 14 States

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin Swell Digest's *Poll to 405,484 Ballots; 240,424 for New Deal, 165,060 Against*

A SUDDEN spurt of activity in national politics serves to enhance the timeliness of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S 15,000,000-ballot straw poll on President Roosevelt's first-year acts and policies. Whether it will influence the complexion of the voting remains to be seen.

This week's total from fourteen States—there are five newcomers—is 405,484, a gain of 210,030 tabulated since last week. The grand total to date is divided thus:

For the New Deal	Against the New Deal
240,424	165,060

This gives the President a winning ratio to date of 59.29 per cent. Last week his ratio was 61.64 per cent. In 1932 his ratio was 57.32 against Hoover's 39.59 per cent. (omitting the minor candidates). Finally, separating the 1932 election returns of the fourteen States now represented by partial returns in the present poll, Roosevelt scored 51.89 per cent. in those States against Hoover's 44.41 per cent.

Gain in Popular Favor

On the face of it, the difference in these fourteen States between the President's 51.89 per cent. in the election and his 59.29 in this poll report is the nearest index so far of his gain in popular favor since 1932. Of course the completed poll may tell a different story.

Two days after the publication of the first returns of the poll, which gave Roosevelt a lead of almost two to one in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury in the latter part of the Hoover Administration, launched an intensive Republican drive with a vehement speech in which he declaimed against the "tyranny" of the New Deal and exhorted Republicans to rally their forces against it.

Mr. Mills is regarded by many Republicans as their party's logical candidate for President in 1936. His appeal has been followed by a country-wide movement toward mobilizing malcontents of all parties to support anti-Roosevelt candidates in the Congressional elections next November.

At the same time on the other side of the fence came the launching of a Progressive La Follette party in Wisconsin, with support of the Roosevelt Administration as a salient feature of its policy.

All of which will intensify public interest in this third poll report, which embraces first returns from Wisconsin and also from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, in addition to the nine States included in the second report last week.

Twelve of the fourteen States reported here vote "On the Whole—Yes" for the Roosevelt acts and policies. Vermont has hopped over the fence and joined Maine on the "No" side, voting 51.59 per cent. of its ballots against the New Deal.

Ohio Increases Ratio

Of the five new States in the poll, Ohio shows the widest variation from its 1932 election ratios. Then it gave Roosevelt 49.87 per cent. against 47.03 per cent. for Hoover and 3.10 per cent. for the minors. Now it gives Roosevelt 59.23 per cent. of its ballots against 40.77 per cent. marked "No." The next widest variation is that of Michigan, which gave Roosevelt 52.37 per cent. of its votes in 1932 and now gives him 60.07 per cent. of its DIGEST ballots.

The ratios of the President's poll majorities in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin to date are less than those of his 1932 election majorities in those States. They compare thus: in Illinois: election 55.23 per cent., poll 54.40 per cent.; Indiana: election 54.66, poll 51.07; Wisconsin: election 63.45, poll 59.31.

Of all the fourteen States now represented in the poll, Pennsylvania shows the highest Roosevelt percentage—64.25. Next comes New York with 62.10 per cent. of "Yes" ballots, then Rhode Island with 60.64, then Michigan with 60.07.

Pennsylvania Leadership

Pennsylvania's leadership in the New Deal column should be of piquant interest to those optimistic politicians who interpreted Senator David A. Reed's victory over Governor Gifford Pinchot in the Republican primaries for the Senatorship as a defeat for the Administration at Washington. And here are some other nuts to crack:

Pennsylvania is second highest to Rhode Island in its ratio of 1932 Roosevelt voters who now vote "Yes" to the New Deal.

Pennsylvania is highest in its ratio of Hoover voters who now vote for Roosevelt.

Pennsylvania is highest in its ratio of

Third Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes To Date	YES in Support of Roosevelt Policies	NO Against Roosevelt Policies	Analysis of How Voters in This Poll Voted in 1932 and How They Vote Now: Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Others Than Roosevelt, or Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Did Not Vote in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total
New York	116,117	72,110	44,007	48,974	11,642	60,616	16,497	29,400	45,897	4,145	1,297	5,442	2,494	1,668	4,162
New Jersey	36,242	21,187	15,055	12,861	2,938	15,799	6,662	11,452	18,114	1,152	267	1,419	512	398	910
Pennsylvania	76,748	49,308	27,440	32,288	5,581	37,869	13,452	20,167	33,619	1,818	619	2,437	1,750	1,073	2,823
Connecticut	14,096	8,232	5,864	5,094	1,019	6,113	2,507	4,606	7,113	416	66	482	215	173	388
Maine	5,373	2,681	2,692	1,799	454	2,253	743	2,117	2,860	61	21	82	78	100	178
Massachusetts	38,136	20,753	17,383	12,024	2,985	15,009	7,203	13,648	20,851	959	274	1,233	567	476	1,043
New Hampshire	4,103	2,205	1,898	1,400	304	1,704	691	1,511	2,202	53	17	70	61	66	127
Rhode Island	4,723	2,864	1,859	1,874	321	2,195	856	1,458	2,314	75	19	94	59	61	120
Vermont	2,832	1,371	1,461	912	212	1,124	372	1,179	1,551	45	14	59	42	56	98
Illinois	52,944	28,803	24,141	19,497	6,709	26,206	7,110	16,197	23,307	1,431	416	1,847	765	819	1,584
Indiana	16,050	8,196	7,854	6,435	2,007	8,442	1,430	5,409	6,839	164	127	291	167	311	478
Michigan	15,768	9,472	6,296	6,003	1,499	7,502	2,882	4,435	7,317	386	145	531	201	217	418
Ohio	17,533	10,384	7,149	6,923	1,975	8,898	2,820	4,750	7,570	391	120	511	250	304	554
Wisconsin	4,819	2,858	1,961	2,089	564	2,653	617	1,290	1,907	95	44	139	57	63	120
Totals	405,484	**240,424**	**165,060**	158,173	38,210	196,383	63,842	117,619	181,461	11,191	3,446	14,637	7,218	5,785	13,003

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those who did not vote in 1932 and who now vote for Roosevelt.

THE DIGEST'S poll returns from Pennsylvania, coming on top of the Reed-Pinchot primary, were "decisive enough to give the Old Liners among the Republicans a shock," according to J. F. Essary in a Washington dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, "and it does much to support the claim made at the White House by Joseph F. Guffey, Democratic nominee against Senator Reed, that the combined New Deal vote in his State—that for Pinchot plus that cast in the Democratic primary for himself and Roland S. Morris—make that State conclusively pro-Roosevelt. His figures showed 947,565 for Roosevelt policies and 576,926 against."

Mr. Guffey's figures would give Roosevelt a lead in Pennsylvania of 62 per cent. —not very far from his 64 per cent. in this poll report!

"The claims of these Democratic politicians," adds Mr. Essary, after quoting Postmaster-General James A. Farley on the subject, "are not taken half as seriously by Republicans as are the DIGEST figures."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Ind.) joins the small but heated minority which boggles at the wording of the ballot. "The recipient of a postal card ballot," it complains, "is obliged to ask himself, 'Just what does "on the whole" mean?' "

This is an elementary question to ask, or answer, but since somebody started it, and others have adopted it as a querulous habit, THE DIGEST has asked Frank H. Vizetelly, Managing Editor of the *New Standard Dictionary*, to throw light on a point which should never have been obscure to any English-speaking adult. The main question on the ballot reads: "Do you approve on the whole the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year?" Dr. Vizetelly writes:

What the Question Means

"On the whole—According to the *New Universal Dictionary* (1933) this phrase means 'all things considered.' The *New Standard Dictionary* defines it as a shortened form of 'upon the whole matter,' with the meaning, 'taking all things into consideration.' The *New International Dictionary* defines the idiom: 'Considering all things; in view of all the circumstances or conditions.' In addition to definitions differing but slightly in phraseology from these, the *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* says: 'In respect of the whole, notwithstanding exceptions in detail; in general, for the most part.'

"The idiom has been in good literary use for more than two hundred years. Macaulay (1849) wrote: 'The clergy were regarded as, *on the whole*, a plebeian class.' The Literary Supplement of the London *Times*, with reference to Shakespeare's 'King John,' wrote in 1920: 'We only have the text of the first folio of 1623, but that *upon the whole* is admitted to be good.' "

Unified Action to Halt War in Gran Chaco

State, Church, and University at One in Effort to End Long Conflict as President Acts to Set Up Arms Embargo

The proposed world-wide embargo on the sale of arms and munitions to Paraguay and Bolivia joins the State to Church and University in a specific effort to end war in a defined area. The Gran Chaco becomes the testing ground for a new method of enforcing peace, the enforcing agencies being the very countries whose munitions-makers have made war in that torrid jungle possible. By a strange irony those who have profited most from war have given a tremendous impetus to a world-wide desire for peace, and a hitherto little-known territory has yielded an object-lesson which the world seemed to need.

The move of the Administration followed the British proposal to the League of Nations that a world-wide embargo be placed on shipments of arms and munitions as "urgently necessary to end the senseless loss of life and utterly unjustifiable destruction of the best resources in men and material in those two countries." That proposal, in turn, was built on a suggestion of the League of Nations Commission, whose resounding denunciation of the war as "singularly pitiless and horrible," shamed a war-ridden world into action.

The commission suggested that Latin America institute a strict control over transit and traffic of arms. Nearly 50,000 men had died in battle in the jungle, the universities of both countries were being closed to furnish more men for the front, and each nation had announced that it would resort to every known means of destruction to annihilate the other.

The British proposal received immediate support from France, Spain, The Netherlands, Australia, Italy, and Argentina. Altogether, seventeen arms-producing Powers are to join in the embargo if it is to become effective.

In the same week clergymen of the Church of England took steps to dispose of $50,000 worth of stock of Vickers, Ltd., owned by the Clergy Pensions Institute. The stock has been in the possession of the institute for forty years, during which the British have been engaged in two major wars and eight minor campaigns. The profits were handsome, but the clergy now are doubtful of the ethics of taking revenue from such a source.

Here 100 college presidents sent a letter to the President, urging immediate passage of anti-war legislation. They would have Congress give the President authority to declare a complete embargo on trade between this country and any belligerent nation in the event of hostilities in any part of the world, and they would prohibit the manufacture, purchase, or sale of arms and munitions except by the Federal Government, or under license and complete control of the Federal Government.

New York witnessed an anti-war demonstration by 10,000 people, representative of many organizations, faiths, colors, and political creeds. They listened approvingly when Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church, exclaimed: "The Government may declare war; we will not recognize it. The Government will call us to the colors; we won't answer. There is more courage in the prison-cell than on the battle-front."

Members of the faculty of Princeton University voted eighty-four to sixty-six against inclusion of the R. O. T. C. as a regular course in the curriculum. Virtually all the major Protestant denominations already have adopted resolutions against war, and pacifism is increasing in schools, colleges, and universities.

In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt asked for prompt ratification of the Geneva munitions and arms-control convention, which has been pending since 1925, and then sent to Congress a prepared resolution empowering him to stop the sale in this country of war matériel to the two South-American republics. He was prepared to enforce an embargo in this country irrespective of what was done by the other arms-producing countries. He commended also the forthcoming investigation of the munitions industry under the Nye-Vandenberg resolution. Congress hastened to comply with the President's request for passage of the embargo resolution, and there was every indication that the other arms-producing countries would fall in line against what Secretary of State Cordell Hull described as "the selfish interests of manufacturers and merchants of arms and munitions."

Barrow's Banditry Ended

"Betty," favorite six-shooter of Frank Hamer, former captain in the Texas Rangers, should bear between sixty and sixty-five notches on her handle. Each notch would represent one outlaw, and the last two would indicate the end of the careers of Clyde Barrow, "No. 1 public enemy of the Southwest," and his woman companion, Bonnie Parker.

Barrow's dozen murders ended in a hail of bullets as he sped at eighty-five miles an hour into an ambuscade in the woods south of Arcadia, Louisiana.

Captain Hamer, who, in the opinion of enforcement officers of the Southwest, is the quickest man "on the draw" in Texas, called on the fleeing motorists to halt. Instead, they reached for the "arsenal" in the car. Then, in his own words, the ex-Ranger and his five companions, "just shot the devil out of them."

Employed by an agency to "get Barrow," Captain Hamer declined to reveal who had commissioned him.

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Republican Big Guns Trained Against New Deal

Batteries Led by High Command Blaze Away at Roosevelt Policies in Barrage Preparing Battlefield for Attacks to Be Made From Now Until Fall Election Day

A BATTERY of Republican big guns blazed away at President Roosevelt's New Deal last week, preparing the ground for attacks which will be made against it from now until Election Day, November 6.

The captain of the Republican artillerymen was Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury. Others were Representative James W. Wadsworth, of New York; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, son of "T. R.," and Senator Daniel O. Hastings, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

While their shot and shell rained down on his policies, the President, confident of the New Deal's ability to withstand assaults, labored calmly to strengthen and complete it. Several new bricks have been added lately, or selected for addition to the structure.

The President has recommended legislation "declaring it to be the policy of the United States to increase the amount of silver in our monetary stocks with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining one-fourth of their monetary value in silver and three-fourths in gold."

He has indorsed changes in the Agricultural Adjustment Act which would make definite the powers of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to control the processors and handlers of food products.

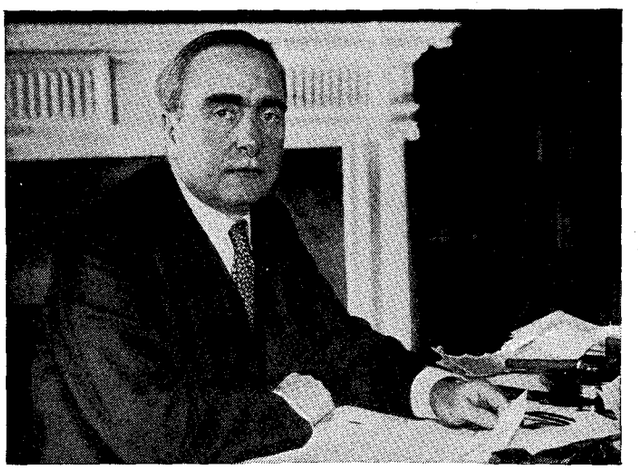
He has asked Congress to reinforce the law for the limitation of petroleum production.

Finally, and most notably, he has incorporated regulation of arms manufacturing into his national and international policies. Approving the Senate's investigation into armament-making, he has urged the nations represented at the Disarmament Conference to adopt a far-reaching treaty for the supervision and control of the international arms traffic. "The private and uncontrolled manufacture of arms and munitions and the traffic therein," he said, "has become a serious source of international discord and strife."

Policy Is Extended

The President may not have advanced a new policy, but he has extended an old one designed to raise the ethical standards of office-holders in his handling of the Abbott case in Michigan. Months ago he indicated his opinion that, lest they mix their political and public functions, members of the Democratic National Committee who hold Federal office should resign from one position or the other. He now declares that he considers it "highly improper" for Federal officials to solicit campaign funds.

Horatio G. Abbott, who was Democratic National Committeeman for Michigan and Collector of Internal Revenue at Detroit, retained both positions until last week. It was charged that two employees in his Federal office had sought campaign funds from Detroit automobile manufacturers, and that agents of his also had demanded contributions from newly-appointed Democratic postmasters. Eventually the charges reached the ears of the President. The upshot was a speedy Treasury investigation, Abbott's resignation of his Collectorship, and the indefinite suspension of the two employees.



Wide World

Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, captain of Republican artillery

Charges Investigated

The investigation thereupon was extended into other States where similar charges have been voiced against Federal office-holders. Simultaneously, it was made known that the Interior Department's Division of Investigation, which keeps tabs on the various huge agencies headed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and sometimes is called "Ickes's Ogpu," had presented more than eighty cases to United States attorneys for possible criminal prosecution.

With the disposition of the Abbott case, a possible patronage scandal which would have made first-class Republican campaign material dried up and disappeared. There was consolation for Republican stump-speakers, however, in the report of the National Recovery Review Board, headed by Clarence S. Darrow, which declared that monopolistic practises existed in certain industries under the NRA and that in certain industries small enterprises were oppressed.

Republicans in the House and Senate seized upon the report at once, using it as a base for assaults on the NRA, tho few of them share Mr. Darrow's radical political philosophy. "The Blue Eagle is a bird of prey on the masses," declared Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, representing the Left Wing of his party. Senators Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa, and Hastings of Delaware, representing the Right Wing, chimed in.

"The report bears out the general idea that monopoly is developed under the NRA," said Senator Fess. It "sustains the conclusions that the Recovery Act is impracticable," said Senator Dickinson. It "demonstrates the danger of abandoning the Federal Constitution," said Senator Hastings.

Critics of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which will celebrate its first birthday on June 16, often have declared that it is a breeder of strikes. They therefore saw ground to renew their criticisms in the riotous outbreaks at Minneapolis and Toledo.

A highly controversial topic was stirred up anew by President Roosevelt's silver-purchase message asking an increase of silver in the monetary stocks—up to an ultimate proportion of one-fourth silver and three-fourths gold—as a definite national policy. Purchases of silver with various price limits and other Executive acts necessary to carry the policy were limited by the used of the word "ultimately," leaving the President in effect free to delay action indefinitely. Hence the long-demanded concession was greeted with little enthusiasm by the Congressional Silver Bloc. An apparent Administration intention to limit speculation in silver deadened market activity in silver futures and silver-mining shares. Conservatives disliked the implications of further monetary inflation. The political adroitness of the President's move was, however, generally acknowledged.

Campaign Quickening

The future of the Recovery Act, as of the rest of the President's policies, will be settled in this year's campaign, which already is under way and which will be quickened after June 5, when the Republican National Committee meets at Chicago to accept the resignation of Chairman Everett Sanders.

As Theodore G. Joslin, former Secretary to President Hoover, expressed it in an article printed in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* "The Senatorial and

(*Continued on page 6*)

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Street Fighting Marks Toledo Strike

Guardsmen, Armed With Bayonets and Tear-Gas Bombs, March Into Ohio City to Quell Militant Rioters; Fatalities Follow Clashes With Embattled Workers

TOLEDO, OHIO, echoed to the tread of marching feet last week as fourteen units of National Guardsmen, 900 strong, swung into the city to combat repeated riots springing from a labor dispute.

"Toledo is in the grip of civil war," cabled an American correspondent of the London *Daily Herald*, organ of the British Labor Party. Citizens of the city might have objected to this exaggeration, but it did, at least, serve to suggest the violent outbreaks in and the débris-littered appearance of several blocks surrounding the plant of the Electric Auto-Lite Company, manufacturers of starting and lighting equipment for automobiles.

International

National Guardsmen charging rioters in the Toledo strike

Time after time, riotous crowds, hurling bricks and other missiles, battled first police, then company guards and finally militiamen, called when the situation got beyond the control of local authorities. They riddled the windows of the plant, broke into it and fought with employees, wrecked the automobiles of strike-breakers, and kept hundreds of non-striking workers in the building until they were freed by troops.

The truck-drivers' strike in Minneapolis, in which clubbing and slugging affrays were frequent, began to seem like a mere brawl by comparison. The crowds in Toledo fought fiercely, returning again and again to the attack after they had been dispersed by Guardsmen with bayonets, tear and "knock-out" gas and even volleys of rifle fire. The casualty list mounted appallingly. Eventually all streets around the plant were placed under military control.

The effects of the strike, moreover, threatened to spread far beyond the region of the Electric Auto-Lite building. There was a fear that Toledo might be gripped by a general strike and that labor troubles might be stirred up in other manufacturing centers. "The Toledo affair," said William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, "is bound to have a repercussion in all industrial centers and to inflame the minds of workers everywhere."

Officials of the United Automobile Workers, an affiliate of the A. F. of L. and the organization whose members were on strike at Toledo, disclaimed responsibility for the rioting and violence.

The labor dispute at the Electric Auto-Lite plant started on February 23, was settled temporarily and then resulted in a new walkout on April 13, tho there was no serious disorder until last week.

The principal demands of the automobile accessory workers were recognition of their union and a 10 per cent. wage increase. The employers evidently refused to recognize the union and declared that, under the Automotive Parts Code, wages had already been increased until they were within 10 per cent. of the 1929 peak. Work at the plant continued while the strike was in progress and court injunctions placed certain limitations on picketing. Meanwhile, the mood of the strikers became steadily more embittered.

Wide World

Charles P. Taft

Disturbed by the Toledo situation, official Washington made many efforts to overcome it. NRA representatives were sent to the scene, Charles P. Taft was appointed mediator by the Labor Department, and an improvement took place in the previously dark prospects for passage of the Wagner bill which, among other things, would create a permanent National Labor Board to settle industrial disputes.

On newspaper editorial pages the Toledo strike was generally deplored and there was much support for enactment of the Wagner bill as means to prevent a strike wave.

"We have seen too much bitterness and strife engendered over differences which might have been adjusted by a few wise men seated around a conference table," said the Toledo *Blade*.

Republican Big Guns Trained Against New Deal

(Continued from page 5)

Congressional campaigns to be waged during the next five months will come nearer to approaching the plane of a Presidential contest than any by-election that has been held for decades. The reason is that for the first time the merits and demerits of the New Deal will be debated on the hustings."

Some observers even have predicted a revolution in party affiliations, with Progressive Republicans flocking to the Democratic banner and conservative Democrats to the Republican. Republican Progressives in Wisconsin upset these predictions somewhat when they formed a separate party which will work for the Senatorial candidacy of Robert M. La Follette. However, it was noted that Senator La Follette will run as a supporter of the President.

Colonel Roosevelt, president of the National Republican Club, declared that his party's campaign this year would represent "a fight for the Constitution, a fight for personal liberty, for the Bill of Rights—a fight for the spirit of America." Senator Hastings announced that "The American individual must once more be given some opportunity to initiate and carry on." Representative Wadsworth believed that the Republicans might gain from eighty to 100 seats in Congress.

Mr. Mills declared: "The Republican party was born to save the Union. It must now go forth to battle to save the principles upon which the Union was founded." The New Deal, he said, involved governmental control of the nation's economic life and the regimentation of its citizens and conflicted with fundamental American principles. He dismissed the AAA as "admittedly ineffective," and held that the NRA had retarded, rather than helped, recovery.

Naturally, newspapers divided on the Mills speech in accordance with their party leanings. The more Republican or Democratic their sentiments, the more warmly they commended or condemned him.

Thus, on the one hand, the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, the New York *Herald Tribune* and the Boston *Herald* had words of praise for his remarks. Thus, on the other hand, the Baltimore *Sun*, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, and the Nashville *Tennessean* had the opposite.

Mr. Mills, said the Philadelphia paper, sounded a "ringing call to arms" and "struck the fighting note that has been long needed."

The Baltimore *Sun*, however, thought the Mills speech showed that "the Republicans do not seem to know precisely where they are going at the moment."

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A Review of President Roosevelt and Congress

One of Most Competent Managers of National Legislature in History, the Executive Has Directed Major Policy, but Has Submitted to Congressional Dictation in Minor Matters

By Ernest K. Lindley
Author of "The Roosevelt Revolution"

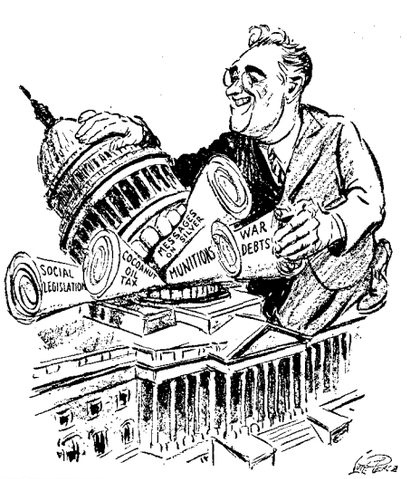
THE record of the Seventy-third Congress stands as proof that the American form of popular government can at least legislate effectively. Whether the policies of the New Deal are sound or not, whether or not they can be capably administered, two sessions of the present Congress have turned out laws of unprecedented scope in extraordinary quantity and with remarkable speed. Moreover, these laws form a more or less unified whole, which indicates a purposeful leadership.

This leadership has come, of course, from the President, and he has been as successful in obtaining what he wanted and in averting what he did not want during the session that is now coming to a close as he was during the extraordinary session of a year ago. On the record to date he must be put down as one of the most competent managers of Congress who has ever sat in the White House.

Dictatorship Talk Fades

And yet the loose talk of "dictatorship," of which so much could be heard during the early months of the New Deal, has faded away. A strict Constitutionalist like Senator Borah may eloquently warn Congress that it is giving away its Constitutional prerogatives in the tariff-bargaining bill—but most of his Democratic colleagues are more concerned about their unwritten prerogatives in the field of patronage. An occasional Tory may still assert that the New Deal is trying to establish a "dictatorship" over American business—but not over Congress.

It is true that the conservative press has recurrently urged Congress to show greater independence of the Executive, or of the "brain trust," or of the "young liberals," or of whomever else the conservative press thinks is behind a bill which is obnoxious to conservative thought. Throughout the fight over the stock exchange bill, for example, the conservative press was trying to prod Congress into rebellion. But within a few days the same newspapers were beseeching the President to discipline Congress with a firmer hand—to go to the country by radio if necessary to head off legislation for the remonetization of silver.



A Lot to Chew On
—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*

Cooperation Sought

There is a rhythmic pattern about this conservative chorus for a strong President one week and a rebellious Congress the next week, but it fails to suggest a fundamental struggle between Congress and the President for dominance. Congress has a set of grievances against the Executive, but the charge that Mr. Roosevelt is dictatorial is not among them.

Mr. Roosevelt not only has been alert to the sensibilities of Congress, but he has made a genuine attempt to achieve its cooperation. In almost every instance, before sending up an important message, or draft of a bill, he has called in the leaders of both parties, and the members of the appropriate committees, and explained his purpose. He has consulted with them whenever difficult situations have arisen. During the work on important legislation he has maintained day by day, and even hour by hour, contact with Congressional leaders. He has created a new practise in informal communication between the Capitol and the White House by telephone.

By such methods he has won many points which he could not have won by giving orders as a political boss gives them to his henchmen, or by brandishing too obviously his popularity with the electorate. He has lost many points also. The overriding of his only important veto—of the independent offices bill—was his most dramatic defeat, but he has suffered other reverses of greater significance in the give-and-take of the earlier stages of the legislative process. Perhaps "reverses" is too strong a word; let us say that he has been guided by the temper of Congress.

In the field of foreign affairs, Congress has been most assertive. Mr. Roosevelt has failed to obtain the general authority to embargo shipments of arms and munitions in the form in which he sought it; he has not tried to force to a vote American adherence to the World Court (which was pledged in the Democratic platform, altho it is not a cardinal point in the New Deal, and probably would have been omitted if the platform had been written a year later); he has refrained from asking for authority to negotiate new war-debt settlements; and he has accepted the Johnson bill denying war-debt defaulters access to the American financial market, a bill which originated in Congress, and, despite all that

Giving Up the Tackle
—Brown in the Duluth *News-Tribune*

can be said for it, is more of a liability than an asset to the Administration's conduct of foreign affairs.

The President met defeat on the question of ratification of the St. Lawrence Treaty. And in the purely domestic field he has made many concessions to Congress. He several times gave way before Congressional importunities in behalf of the veterans before his veto was overridden. He accepted the deposit-insurance feature of the Glass-Steagall banking act of last year. He has accepted greater powers to inflate the currency than he probably has any intention of using.

Concessions Made

The Agricultural Adjustment Act contained many concessions to special farm groups who had important Congressional support. The Costigan-Jones sugar control act bears several marks of Congressional tinkering.

The President's plan for centralized Federal collection of gallonage taxes on liquor, with a system of rebates for the States, was coldly ignored by Congress. Congress has had almost a free hand in drafting tax bills. In drafting the recent revenue act, the House ignored much of the advice of the Treasury; and the Senate,

(Continued on page 42)

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The Controversy Over the Darrow Report

Attack on the NRA, Launched by Majority of Review Board, Starts Nation-Wide Discussion, With Newspapers of the Country Divided in Their Editorial Opinions

MURMURS that the NRA was fostering monopoly and that its codes were crushing the small business man were amplified into shouts that assailed the ears of the entire nation when Senators Nye and Borah repeated the charges with characteristic vehemence. President Roosevelt, after conferring with the Senators, named on March 7 a "National Recovery Review Board" to carry on an independent investigation. This board of six was headed by seventy-eight-year-old Clarence S. Darrow, the most famous defense lawyer of his generation, an outstanding liberal and a cynical, iconoclastic individualist. Hearings were held and eight codes were given special attention.

Last week the Board reported, upholding Senator Nye's contentions. The President withheld the report from publication until Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Counsel Donald Richberg of the NRA could formulate a reply. So the group of nine documents, including supplementary statements and replies, was made public last week, starting a chorus of nation-wide controversy that promises to reverberate all through the summer and the autumn campaign for the election of a new Congress.

The Majority Report

The Darrow Board's majority report declared that "fair competition is merely a resounding and illusory phrase." "All competition is savage, wolfish and relentless; and can be nothing else." The steel industry was said to be "perfectly equipped to exercise monopolistic control" and "endowed with extraordinary powers incompatible with the ideals heretofore entertained in a free country." Under the motion-picture code "small enterprise is cruelly oppressed." Monopolistic practises are rife in the soft-coal industry "because the code was made and its operation directed by agencies connected with the larger coal companies." Certain monopolistic practises were found in electrical manufacturing, rubber footwear, soft-coal retailing and ice. The cleaning and dyeing code was given a clean bill of health.

John F. Sinclair presented a minority report asserting that the Board's hearings were inconclusive and incomplete. General Johnson called the Darrow Report "superficial, intemperate, inaccurate." The official NRA reply said the Board's hearings were one-sided and incomplete and its conclusions "unsupported and unsupportable." Most of the specific charges were denied. In the case of the steel code the criticisms were declared to be old ones which the NRA has been trying to meet by revising the code. In a supplementary report Mr. Darrow and W. O. Thompson asserted that the only choice before the country to-day in industry "is between monopoly sustained by government" and "socialized ownership and control."

According to General Johnson, "this means that the choice of the American people is between Fascism and Communism." In a later reply to the Darrow charges General Johnson insisted that the actual effect of nearly all the codes has been "to stop and turn back slaughter of the little fellow," notably in the case of soft coal, lumber, retail stores and rubber tires. The NRA Labor Advisory Board criticized the Darrow Board for not consulting labor's representatives but rather with "irresponsible malcontents, sweatshop employers and business interests which had lost special privileges."

Editorial reaction to the Darrow report is indicated by the following representative excerpts:

Milwaukee Journal (Ind.)—"Clarence Darrow has done a 'Dr. Wirt'—with reverse English. And he has done it about as futilely as did the Indiana Educator."

Asheville Citizen (Dem.)—"The only constructive suggestion resulting from this investigation is that of Mr. Sinclair for a series of review boards."

Brooklyn Eagle (Ind.)—"Any one who thinks the NRA is radical should read the Darrow report with considerable profit."

Buffalo Courier-Express (Ind.)—"Fortunately, the country is still solidly behind the President's purpose."

Washington News (Ind.)—"NRA's defense is more than adequate."

Indianapolis Star (Ind.-Rep.)—"The report would be more effective if an attempt had not been made to indorse Socialism as a substitute for the NRA."

Philadelphia Record (Ind.)—"It is a tirade against the entire American economic system."

Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger (Ind.)—"A superficial, unsatisfactory survey, with recommendations for remedies worse than the disease."

Youngstown, Ohio, Vindicator (Ind.-Dem.)—"It is not true that the steel code has hurt the small producer."

Detroit News (Ind.)—"Darrow's bomb was a dud."

Omaha World-Herald (Ind.)—"The system the NRA seeks to preserve by limiting seems still vastly preferable to the Fascism or Communism Darrow offers in its stead."

New Orleans Times-Picayune (Ind.-Dem.)—"The sober judgment of the American people can not be expected to concur in the review board's findings."

San Francisco Chronicle (Ind.-Rep.)—"The public wanted facts and received forensics."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Ind.)—"The report has contributed nothing to the solution of the problems of the NRA."

Seattle Times (Ind.)—"It will put some brakes on criticism of the Administration's policies. You will probably see that reflected in THE LITERARY DIGEST's poll."

Turning now to comments less friendly to the NRA, we quote the following as representative:

Chicago Daily News (Ind.)—"We suggest that the country would be better off if the President were to abolish both Darrow with his Socialism and Johnson with his NRA."

Springfield Union (Rep.)—"In the bitter controversy over the report may be seen the impending debacle of the NRA."

Kansas City Star (Ind.)—"The country knows from actual observation that the codes in many instances are hurting the small business man."

Emporia Gazette (Rep.)—"The report marks the beginning of the molting season for the Blue Eagle. This will be hailed with joy by the small business man."

Spokane Spokesman Review (Ind.-Rep.)—"Even General Johnson must see that the Blue Eagle has lost some feathers from the discharge of the Board of Review's shotgun. Whether the bird has been mortally wounded only time can determine."

Syracuse Post-Standard (Rep.)—"The NRA has favored the strong at the expense of the weak."

Baltimore Sun (Ind.-Dem.)—"The Darrow report contains a clear warning for the Roosevelt Administration."

Dayton Journal (Rep.)—"The one effect of the controversy is to make clear to the people of America the state of confusion in which the NRA is working."

The Battle of the Adjectives

DARROW	JOHNSON
harmful	superficial
monopolistic	intemperate
oppressive	inaccurate
grotesque	prejudiced
insane	one-sided
fictitious	unfair
ghostly	**RICHBERG**
anomalous	nonsensical
preposterous	erroneous
irresponsible	irrelevant
savage	disorderly
wolfish	trivial
relentless	captious
unscrupulous	pathetic
infuriated	incompetent
grasping	misleading
	malicious

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Topics of the Day

Former Presidents And Business Offers What is to be done with our ex-Presidents? The question once was put to Grover Cleveland after his retirement. He had heard, he answered cheerfully, that they should be taken out into a five-acre lot and shot. "That proposition," he went on, "has never had my support. In the first place, a five-acre lot seems needlessly large, and, in the second place, an ex-President has already suffered enough."

In his own case he supplied an alternative by becoming chairman of the board of trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and incidentally set a precedent. At least, Mr. Coolidge followed it in becoming a director of the New York Life Insurance Company, and now it is reported that Mr. Hoover has been invited to do the same. Mr. Hoover, at present writing, has not yet announced his decision. When he does, it may conceal a hint of his opinion whether or not he is permanently an ex-President.

* * * *

Tear Gas, Free Speech And Norman Thomas It is curious how often the effort to curtail freedom of speech defeats its own purpose. Stumping through Central Illinois on behalf of a Socialist candidate for Congress, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, had been attracting no unusual attention and arousing no great amount of controversy. Then, in Taylorville, Illinois, he was refused permission to hold a meeting and things began to happen.

A crowd gathered at the court-house steps, where Mr. Thomas tried to make a speech. A deputy sheriff took him into custody, was booed, and responded by pelting the crowd with tear-gas bombs, sending it scurrying. Released, Mr. Thomas declared he was "eager to make this a test case about the indiscriminate use of tear gas by irresponsible public officials."

Officials of Taylorville explained that open-air meetings had been banned lest trouble be created among rival mine factions, but, in this case, their plan to preserve order resulted only in disorder. If they objected to Mr. Thomas and his ideas, and thought to suppress them, that scheme also went awry. The tear-gas affair put him in the forefront of public attention not only in Taylorville, but throughout the country.

* * * *

Kidnaping Is Not Paying Proposition The Palm Beach *Post-Times* had an interesting journalistic idea when it asked its readers what they believed should be done to stop kidnaping. Their replies were bound to make good reading. It is doubtful, however, that any special suggestions, or any extraordinary steps beyond those already being taken, are needed to combat kidnaping, for the probability is that it soon will shrink from a major to a minor criminal industry.

The reason is simple: It obviously does not pay. When June Robles and William F. Gettle were found and returned to their families, the Associated Press listed eleven other sensational kidnapings which have occurred since Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. disappeared from his home at Hopewell, New Jersey, on March 1, 1932. In six of these cases the abductors were convicted, in another they were lynched, and in still another the person charged with the crime committed suicide. No convictions had been obtained in the three other cases when the list was issued, but that may not be true indefinitely.

Three of the Gettle abductors, convicted and jailed in jig-time, entered San Quentin prison declaring that kidnaping is not a paying proposition, that it is, in fact, "a lousy racket." Only the dullest-witted underworldlings now can be unaware of the fact.

* * * *

How "The Sidewalks" Became Smith's Song Too few men in public life have happened to have a popular song identified with them as closely as "The Sidewalks of New York" has become associated with the name of Alfred E. Smith. Going back to Spanish-American War days, it will be recalled that to a certain degree "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" was similarly connected with the late Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders. But "The Sidewalks" is as surely tied up with the former Governor of New York as is the abbreviation of his first name. How this happened he explained as follows:

Joe Humphries, stentorian announcer of prize-fights and wrestling matches, took out to the Democratic Convention at San Francisco, in 1920, all the scores of the songs of the Harrigan and Hart stage combination. Altho "The Sidewalks" was not a Harrigan melody, Joe included it in his list, which he told the Italian band-leader from Avenue A to study carefully. Bourke Cockran, who nominated Al Smith at this Convention, said, in ending his speech, "We will consider no proposition to nominate our candidate for Vice-President. You will nominate him for President, or we will take him back to the sidewalks of New York and elect him Governor again." That was the perfect cue for the band-leader, who immediately struck up "The Sidewalks of New York."

A lot of New Yorkers in San Francisco, according to Mr. Smith, never had heard that song, but they sang it, anyway, and "when 1928 came it rode right alongside the Star-Spangled Banner." This, considering the popularity of "East Side, West Side" among barber-shop quartets, was saying something for our national anthem.

"War Babies" Win the Day Some thousands of children of American fathers resident in Europe were threatened with expatriation until President Roosevelt took the unusual and time-saving step of returning a bill to Congress with a suggestion for simple changes which would obviate its unlooked-for incidental menace to "war babies." The measure in question was the Copeland-Dickstein Equal Rights Nationality Bill, an otherwise beneficent reform insuring belated justice to American women by permitting them to transmit citizenship to their children born abroad.

The bill's threat to "war babies" was unintentional. The class chiefly affected would have been the offspring of American war veterans who married in France, Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Italy, and who remained abroad. These young people, hitherto of unquestioned American nationality—provided they formally claimed that right when they came of age—would have been deprived of that privilege under the Copeland-Dickstein bill in its original form, unless they could show that they had lived five years in the United States before the age of eighteen—a proviso which would have disqualified most of them. Had President Roosevelt signed the unamended bill, they would have faced conscription in foreign armies. It was a great day for "war babies."

* * * *

Agitation Against the New-Style Free Lunch It is gratifying to witness the agitation in Wisconsin against regimentation of the free lunch. If there is any field which should be exempted from governmental control and bureaucratic domination, this surely is it. Wisconsin's burning issue was ignited when the State Board of Health decided that the free lunch should be kept in covered containers and restricted to pretzels, and—horror of horrors—pop-corn.

As everyone knows, the essentials of a free lunch are pretzels, potato-chips, rye bread and pumpernickel, cheese, crackers, Bologna, and liver sausage. It also is permissible, tho not indispensable, that tiny sausages, or codfish balls, be served sizzling hot in heat-retaining containers, after the fashion of the glossy cocktail bar, but, lacking any one of the essentials, the free lunch loses the sheen of perfection. Lacking nearly all of them, as the Wisconsin Board of Health proposes, it is not a free lunch at all.

More power, then, to Wisconsin's defenders of the free lunch in its classic form. To be sure, some of them are cheese-makers, and seem solely interested in seeing their own product included on free-lunch tables, but it often is necessary to work through interested parties to prevent the destruction of historical institutions.

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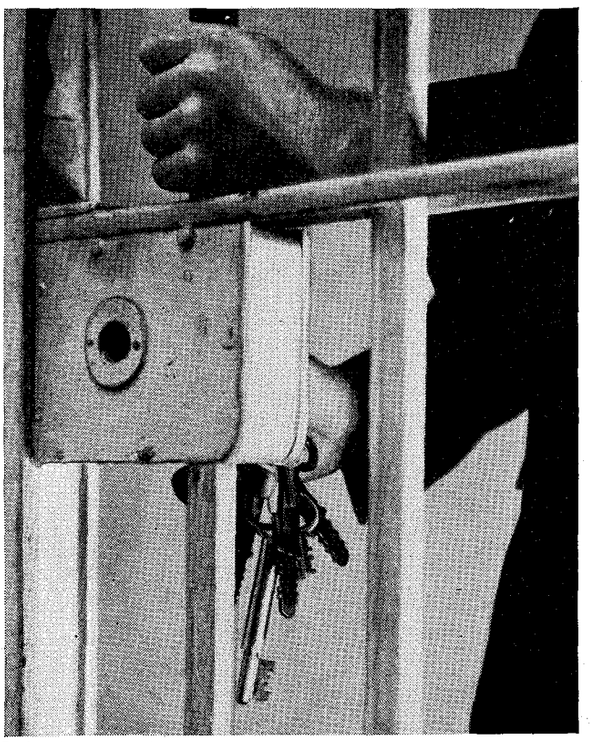
At the Observation Post

The New Penology Would Make the Punishment Fit the Criminal and Not the Crime—The Old Penology, With Its Severe Sentences, Fails as a Crime Deterrent

TO make the punishment fit the crime was the object of the old penology. To make the punishment fit the criminal is the object of the new. The latter presents a far more intricate problem for the simple reason that crimes can be classified, but hardly the criminal. His variety is as infinite as that of human nature itself.

Then why should society undertake the greater task? Because, the scoffer will answer, it has grown soft and prefers indulging its sentimentality to exacting "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Unless the penologists are deceiving themselves, however, the real answer is quite the reverse. It is that the old Biblical formula hasn't worked, that instead of discouraging the criminal it has created him in mass production until the new approach has become essential to the preservation of a civilized order.

Statistics support this contention. Crime, especially in this country, has been increasing out of all proportion to the growth of population. In the meantime we have been operating under the sanctions of the old penology. A few concessions, to be sure, have been made to the new, but for the most part they have been offset by laws catering to the popular fallacy that severe sentences are a crime deterrent. They haven't proven so. On the contrary, our jails are crowded as never before and, what is worse, they are constantly emptying on society their hardened graduates whose one thought is not to adopt its standards but to get even with it.



Paul Parker photograph

Shouldn't society lend a hand when the door clangs open?

Other Half of the Picture

Since the crime situation became acute in America following the war public attention has naturally concentrated on the problem of catching the offender. It has busied itself with criticism of the police and the courts and with the various projects to render justice sure and swift. In its preoccupation it has sadly neglected the other half of the picture which is that of the villain caught and serving his term and eventually emerging a free man again.

From 92 to 95 per cent. of all prisoners return to society. For society's protection it is obviously as important that they return in the mood and with the equipment to "go straight" as it is that they go to jail in the first place. From this logical premise springs the entire argument for the new penology.

Consider this graphic statement of the case contributed recently to the New York *Times Magazine* by Sanford Bates, Director of the Bureau of Prisons in the Department of Justice:

"During the year 1930 the prison door swung open 66,013 times to admit a convict found guilty of some State or Federal crime. Each of these occasions was the culmination of a personal tragedy for the individual concerned and an important occasion for the society of which he was a member. Of equal importance to our communities and fraught, perhaps, with equally tragic possibilities for the ex-prisoner himself were the 61,653 occasions when the prison door again swung open during the year 1930 to discharge that number of inmates."

After fourteen years' service as inspector of Prisons for the Federal Government, Joseph Fulling Fishman wrote a book entitled "Crucibles of Crime." The reference in his title was to the prisons he had inspected, which included every type of penal institution the country afforded. No one familiar with his subject has accused him of exaggeration. Almost all prisons are crucibles of crime. The "abnormal restraint and deteriorating confinement" of prison life do not strengthen moral fibers already weak. A more powerful factor for evil is the cross-infection which, given sufficient time, reduces every apple in the barrel to the consistency of the rottenest.

It is out of such receptacles that society receives every day virtually as many members as it puts away.

The new penology offers no panacea. But it does see the possibility of reclaiming a larger percentage of convicts for decent citizenship through prison reform and more particularly through the parole system.

Briefly described, the parole system provides for a period of careful supervision, following a convict's release from prison. It is based on the assumption that his adjustment to freedom must needs be gradual and that for the protection of the public he should be watched and helped until he demonstrates his willingness and capacity to join the law-abiding majority.

"Naturally," Commissioner Bates has written, "the public becomes indignant when it learns that a crime is committed by a prisoner released on parole. There is no assurance, of course, that the same crime would not have been committed if the same prisoner had been released by the less scientific and less safe method of absolute discharge. We might not think to blame the court in the latter instance for not requiring that the prisoner serve a longer term in prison, but we do not hesitate to blame the parole board members if, in the exercise of their judgment, they do not hold the paroled prisoner to the ultimate length of his sentence."

The parole system is now well established in the penal practise of the Federal Government and of the more progressive States, including New York, where it has lately come in for heated discussion. Governor Lehman has just vetoed a bill to give the Parole Board greater discretion in conditionally releasing prisoners who have shown mental and moral improvement.

Before doing so he conducted an open hearing which developed a cleavage of opinion as passionate as it was interesting. In support of the measure spoke the Correction Commissioners of the State and of New York City, the former chairman of the Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and others familiar with the problem of the felon after his incarceration.

On the other side were ranged the Police Commissioner of New York, three judges and five district-attorneys or, in other words, a highly representative group of those who must deal with the felon before he enters prison. Their anathemas were an unhappy reminder that the old penology still numbers its champions in high places.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Lenore Kight at twenty-one is one of the fastest mermaids in the world. During the past season she won all the indoor and outdoor free-style championships, and smashed three world's records within a few months. She takes her sport very seriously, keeps in good condition by getting at least two swims a day, drinks no coffee, never smokes, and seldom eats meat. She lives in Homestead, Pennsylvania, and now eagerly awaits new worlds to conquer at the next Olympics.

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Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat from Montana, is one of the mainstays of the Senatorial Silver Bloc. Since his entry into public life he has continuously urged the remonetization of silver on the old Bryan standard of sixteen to one, advocating a bimetallic basis not only for the United States but for all countries. Tall and well-built, in a rangy Western fashion, he has, beneath mild appearance, a bit of the hard-boiled mining sheriff in him. He is nearly bald, but a few wisps of sandy hair stand fuzzily on the top of his head. He likes to lounge when in a chair, but walks gracefully, and energetically. He supports six children on his Senatorial salary, is a lawyer by profession. In 1924 he ran for Vice-President on the La Follette ticket.

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What's the Name, Please?

Bernays—specialist in propaganda (p. 26)—
Eddie Bernays (rimes with *her ways*) Starts a new craze; finds that it pays.

Benes—see this page—pronounced *ben'aysh.*

Sao-Ke Alfred Sze—Minister from China (p. 14)—*ao* as *ou* in *south: sou-kee,* and *sze* is *zee.*

Asadata Dafora—African playwright (p. 22)—*ah-sah'dah-tah dah-for' ah,* and the play, Kykunkor, is *Ky-kunk'ore.*

Jaqua—president, Scripps College—not *jack,* but *jake: jay'kwa.*

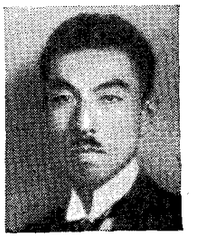
McConaughy—president, Wesleyan Univ.—*u* and *g* silent: *Mc-con'a-he.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

John W. Studebaker has just been appointed United States Commissioner of Education by Secretary Ickes and will assume that office for one year starting July 1. After that he will return to Des Moines, Iowa, where he has been Superintendent of Schools. The new Commissioner is widely known as the sponsor of many educational experiments, chief among which is the Des Moines adult educational program, financed by the Carnegie Foundation. Mr. Studebaker attended Leander Clark College, and worked his way through as a brick-mason.

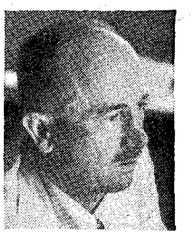
Wide World

Prince Fumimaro Konoe, President of the Japanese House of Peers, is en route to the United States, ostensibly on an unofficial mission. Tokyo press correspondents state that Foreign Minister Koki Hirota gave him Japan's idea of dividing the Pacific into two zones, with the American Navy exercising supremacy in the eastern Pacific and the Japanese Navy in the western part of the ocean. Prince Konoe is declared to be well-informed on internal problems of his own country, and it is said to be only a question of time before he becomes Premier. While here, he will visit his son, who is a student at Princeton, and call on numerous Americans with a view to promoting a better understanding between the United States and Japan.



Keystone

Dr. Eduard Benes, son of a Bohemian peasant and one of eleven children, has risen from virtual poverty to become one of Europe's greatest statesmen. He has just celebrated his fiftieth birthday, is Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, and is reported to be in line for the Presidency. During the World War he made a thrilling escape from Austria on a false passport, edited a paper in Paris, and worked for Czechoslovakian independence. He is small, wiry, has a short mustache, is married, but has no children.



Comics—and Their Creators

Gene Ahern was born in Chicago in 1895. After attending grammar-school, he went to work at odd jobs and studied at night at the Chicago Art Institute. One of his jobs was in a Chicago meat market. That was in 1912. He also worked for a ventriloquist.

Gene Ahern

Mr. Ahern—or Gene as almost everybody calls him—was a good enough worker, but he preferred cartoons to meat cutting. There was plenty of brown paper to practise on. His first job as an artist was in a fashion art department where, reports have it, he did not set the world on fire. However, he was getting a lot of practise.

In 1914, he became a cartoonist with the NEA service. As time wore on he says, "I went from worse to worse until I sank so low I was doing comics." Eventually he made a hit with the characters of "Our Boarding House," principally Major Hoople, who didn't exist when the comic first appeared. However, the Major grew in size, conceit, laziness, and unbounded imagination—and now dominates the scene.

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Major Hoople

About him his creator says, "To me the Major is a very real person. There are thousands of Major Hooples in the world, and I think the world is better off because of them. He hurts nobody and least of all himself. He leads a delightful life—no work or worry. Ten dollars is a fortune to him and he doesn't look beyond the next meal. He holds no malice toward anyone and his worst enemy is half friendly to him, just some victim he borrowed five bucks from."

Gene Ahern collects portraits and etchings by Old Masters. He doesn't play golf, bridge, or Badminton, and declares that his likes and dislikes are just like those of the average citizen.

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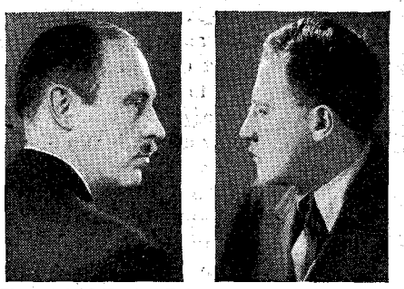
News and Comment From the National Capital

General MacArthur's Libel Suit Against Newspaper and Authors of Syndicated Column May Draw Legal Line Between What Washington News Is Privileged, and What Is Not

THAT growing new feature of American newspaperdom—the gossip column—is called to account for the first time from a high official source in the $1,750,000 libel suit brought by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Army's Chief of Staff, against the Washington Times Company and Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen,



Photographs © Harris & Ewing,
Courtesy of the New York *Daily Mirror*

Drew Pearson (left), and Robert S. Allen

authors of its syndicated column, "The Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round." General MacArthur is a determined sort of individual. The columnists virtually have defied him to do his worst and the action is expected to be pressed to an issue on a basis showing how far a gossip columnist may go in this fertile field of officialdom.

His Future Predicted

Nearly seventeen years ago, when General MacArthur was a major of engineers, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War during the late unpleasantness, predicted that some day the son of Lieut.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur would become Chief of Staff. When President Hoover appointed Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur to the post which had been forecast for him, newspaper men in Washington recalled the remarkable impression Major MacArthur had made when he first was assigned to duty in the War Department as press officer.

The legal latitude of a columnist is a thing most of Washington wants to know. While there are all shades of gossip "colyums," the essential nature of most is to print back-stage and back-stairs talk which fails to get into the regular news dispatches because it is trivial, or undignified. It ranges all the way from intimate personalities—"keyhole stuff"—to disconnected by-products of straight news reporting.

Much of it is patterned after the style of Broadway's most widely-read columnist. Editors here for the recent meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors said that small papers everywhere were "eating it up," that it was displacing home-town gossip in many instances and bringing the average American newspaper reader closer to the actors on the national political stage than they had ever been before.

It was suggested that there were two major reasons for this newspaper phenomenon. The first was the easy and breezy readability of the average column; the second that with people necessarily closer to government, the column tended to reduce the intricacies of the New Deal to simple, human terms, and the third that out-of-town gossip always is less risky for the local editor. A choice morsel about this or that Senator, Cabinet member, or naval officer will be read widely and forgotten in Toonerville Center while the same item about the local butcher, constable, or selectman more often than not would bring him hotfoot to the editorial sanctum for retraction, or trouble.

The market for this sort of copy is suggested by the fact that White House correspondents for two of the large press associations resigned to write columns. Trained newspaper men of many years' experience under exacting "desks," their columns are among the best. One of these men found that at the end of his day of writing the news-grist he invariably had a lot of loose ends on his pad.

It seemed a shame to throw it away, and yet it often was too disconnected, incidental, and purposeless to warrant a special dispatch. On his "own hook," this correspondent began pounding these items off on his typewriter at the close of each day. By an arrangement with a rather skeptical, but willing-to-try, syndicate, they began to appear in a few scattered newspapers as a column of political tidbits. The idea "took" among newspapers which had spurned the Broadway gossip columns, but felt the need of something to offset them. Within a year, the reporter's idea had spread to nearly 400 newspapers in the United States, and, to supply the daily demand for enough such items to fill a column, he resigned one of the more attractive permanent Washington newspaper posts, "covering" the President, to develop and pursue this new enterprise.

Soon one of his colleagues followed suit, resigning an equally-certain source of employment to gather up a daily column of by-products. The character of the columns became as diversified as the types of newspaper men who jumped into that field. The two men involved in the MacArthur suit have been with important newspapers, one at the head of *The Christian Science Monitor's* Washington Bureau and another at the State Department post of the Baltimore *Sun*, a job which took him across the Atlantic for international conferences, as well as to the scattered sources of international news in Washington.

In time, the Nation's Capital was all but overrun with columnists. Around Washington's brilliant dinner-tables, guests talked a little more cautiously. What they said the night before in the cloak-room often came out the next day in a column. The field seemed unlimited. While some of the columnists rigidly observed the rules, the temptation was too strong for others.

A Senator read that he had been seen playing "footie" with a débutante at a diplomatic dinner. A Cabinet officer read that he and his wife preened themselves before the mirror and rehearsed their curtsies before going out to social functions. The dean of Washington correspondents read that he was only a "stuffed shirt," a dignified "front" who relied on his subordinates for the real reporting. "Off-the-record stuff" confided to Washington newspaper men by American delegates at international conferences leaked into print. The tradition about a newspaper man's confidence being inviolate began to slip. Even Presidentially-confided "off-the-record information" got into print.

Columns and "Columns"

The men who kept the rules didn't like it, but there was little they could do about it. Moreover, there were columns, and there were "columns." Some seemed to fill a legitimate need—for the political tidbits, harmless and occasionally helpful chit-chat.

The MacArthur suit is the first challenge. If carried to a final determination, it will draw the line legally between what is and what is not privileged in the activities of Washington. Under the law in the District of Columbia, proving the truth of a statement is not necessarily an adequate defense against libel action. Always there enters the element of malice. The public interest also is involved. The spicier the column, the more risky to the publisher, if the Chief of Staff should carry his point.

Should he recover damages from one newspaper, could he not recover from all papers carrying the statements adjudged libelous? The question varies with the jurisdiction, of course. For the time being the more-venturesome columnists are treading easier.

DIOGENES.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur

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Bulgaria Goes Fascist to Make a New Start

Coup d'état, *Effected With Support of the Army and Without Disorder, Brings Nation Under Dictatorship With King's Rôle Similar to That of Italian Monarch*

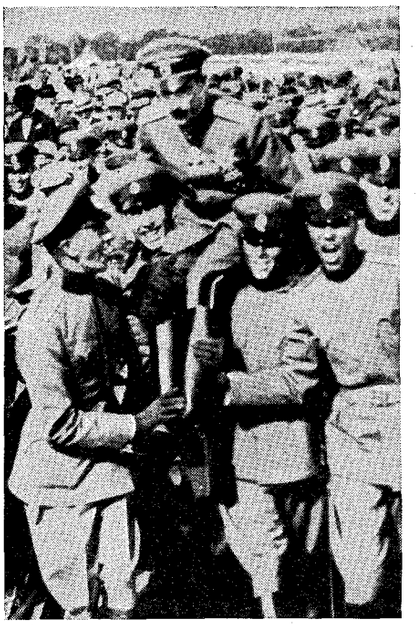
WHEN the people of Bulgaria went to bed on the night of May 18 everything seemed as usual. But when they got up the next morning they found that the country was under martial law. Without bloodshed, or disorder of any kind, the Bulgarian Army had established a dictatorial régime with the enforced support of King Boris III. Because of the economic crisis and the difficult political situation, an official manifesto announced, "the King decided to form a strong government, with the help of the Army and without consulting Parliament." At one o'clock on the morning of May 20 the Sofia garrison was gathered in its barracks and at 2:30 A.M. troops occupied the public buildings and railway-stations.

Machine-guns were put in position in the squares and at other strategic points while military air-planes flew over the city. No one was permitted to leave his home. Telephone exchanges were occupied by the police, and international communication by telephone was shut off. About 800 persons were arrested in Sofia and transferred to the police prison. They were said to be mostly Communists, Socialists, and other radicals. Also it was rumored, according to a Sofia message to the New York *Times*, that among the political prisoners were a certain number of Macedonian extremists, but this report was not verified. News from the provinces showed that military measures like those taken in the capital had been carried out throughout the country and that the *coup d'état* had not met armed resistance anywhere.

Non-Partizan Cabinet

Nicholas Mushanov, who had until this time been Premier, was succeeded by Kimon Gueorguiev as head of an "authoritarian" government and dissolved Parliament. The new Cabinet members were described as non-partizan. For many months agitation had been afoot in Bulgaria, led by former Premier Alexander Tsankov in favor of the setting-up of a national non-party government and corporative Parliament. Mr. Gueorguiev, who had been Minister of Railroads until 1928, was described as a military man and veteran of politics. Fifty-two years of age, he first flashed into public attention during the Tsankov régime of ruthless reaction against the Agrarian party, according to the Associated Press, and was one of Tsankov's "iron men" among the military. Of medium height he wears a mustache similar to that of Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Bespectacled, mild-mannered, and taciturn he presented not at all the picture of the proverbial dictator. He lost the sight of one eye as the result of a war wound. He served for the duration of the World War and retired as lieutenant-colonel. After he had resigned from the railway ministry in 1928 he began building the political organization Zveno which became the center of Bulgarian Fascism.

In a statement he gave to a United Press correspondent at Sofia, Bulgaria's Dictator-Premier said that the Fascist stroke had been planned and prepared by political leaders tired of footless political niceties. They obtained the support of the Army after their plans were made and seized power with the Army's aid without a shot being fired. He did not mention King Boris, but the new Premier's statements implied clearly that Boris's rôle was "identical with that of King Victor Emmanuel of Fascist Italy and of President Paul von Hindenburg in Nazi Germany."



Wide World

King Boris of Bulgaria being cheered as he is carried by a group of army officers

No Disorder

It was indicated that the leaders of the Fascist *coup* took Boris into their confidence and persuaded him that their plans were best for the country. The National Socialist organization, corresponding to the Fascist Blackshirts of Italy or the Brownshirt Nazis of Germany, was not informed of the *coup* in advance. Yet they voted to support the new Government twenty-four hours after it had put itself into power. According to Premier Gueorguiev the change in government was necessary to save Bulgaria from catastrophe. That it pleased the public, he said, was evident from the fact that there was no disorder. The necessity for change, he argued, lay in the deep-rooted economic and moral crisis throughout the country. Ordinary parliamentary government had not only become a thing of senseless party squabbles and bickerings, but had assumed "even more dangerous dimensions."

One of the first steps in the reorganization of Bulgaria was reported to be the creation of a new legislative body of 100 members instead of the 274 of the dissolved Parliament. Three-fourths of the members were to be appointed, thus giving the Government absolute control. Among the reforms announced in the manifesto of the dictatorship were:

Reestablishment of the credit and authority of the State by balancing the budget and creating new sources of revenue.

Making credit more accessible, especially to farmers and artizans.

Raising the cultural level in villages.

Regulation of industrial production with respect to the real needs of the country, and the lowering of prices in industrial goods.

Reduction of unemployment through measures to provide work by strict application of social legislation.

Maintenance of peace and good relations with all Powers, particularly neighboring countries, and entering into relations with Soviet Russia.

The Macedonian Problems

Only from Macedonia came rumors of opposition to the new order in Bulgaria, according to a Sofia cable to the Associated Press, and they were only rumors. There has been a strong revolutionary sentiment among Macedonians, with autonomy as their goal. The new Bulgarian Government was said to be flatly opposed to any step toward Macedonian autonomy, and in this sentiment was allied with Greece and Yugoslavia. It is among these three countries—Bulgaria, Greece, and Yugoslavia that Macedonia is divided.

The change in the government of Bulgaria and the resultant political situation generally found favor in Yugoslavia, it was reported from Belgrade.

Last reports said that King Boris, when the ringleaders of the *coup* broke into his palace, had to sign on the dotted line. His only alternative to submission to the army officers would have been abdication of his throne.

The brains of the conspiracy, the Paris correspondent of the New York *Sun* related, were Col. Damlen Veltcheff, retired former head of the War College. Veltcheff has not taken his place in the Cabinet but he is the real force behind it. Premier Gueorguiev was said to take his orders from Veltcheff.

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In Foreign Fields

Rio de Janeiro—Three nations rejoiced over the accord between Peru and Colombia, which averted a war between them over the remote Leticia Corridor, near the headwaters of the river Amazon. In addition to Peru and Colombia, there was satisfaction for Brazil in the agreement, which was obtained under her auspices in the Brazilian Capital. Colombia, in accordance with the 1922 Treaty, will retain the isolated Corridor, but the way was said to be open for negotiations by which Peru hoped to regain the outlet to the river by a possible territorial trade. The navigation and trade pact was expected to prevent further difficulties. However, the conflict still went on between the Bolivian and the Paraguayan forces in the Gran Chaco region where approximately 100,000 men were involved in one of the fiercest battles since the war began two years ago as a climax to a century-old dispute.

Reports said the Powers, including the United States and Great Britain, were endeavoring to put an end to these hostilities by an arms embargo.

* * * *

Paris—The question of "shirts, or no shirts" nearly split the Second National Congress of France's National Socialists, or, as they prefer to be called, the Socialists of France. The anti-shirt faction pointed to what shirts had led to in Italy and in Germany, and declared the Socialists of France were not going to imitate Hitler and Mussolini. During the disorder, an "unknown statesman" found time to say smilingly: "Gentlemen, here we have one more proof that the only really happy man is the one who has not a shirt to his back." Pro-shirts and anti-shirts joined in laughter and the Congress was saved. At the same time, a measure in the House of Commons, aimed at Sir Oswald Mosley's Blackshirts, was barred because it might "lead people in foreign countries to think that Britain was menaced by the sort of movements going on in the Continent." That was said to be untrue.

* * * *

Riga, Latvia—A political-military *coup* has added Latvia to the growing list of Fascist States in Europe, and put the country under martial law. The *coup*, which was effected without disorder, put into office, at least temporarily, a dictatorship subservient to wealthy landowners cooperating with Fascist formations in Latvia called the Katsuelit. All activities of Parliament and political parties were suspended. Latvia—frequently called Lettonia—lies along the southern part of the Baltic littoral and is inhabited chiefly by Letts. It was under Russian rule from 1795 until 1918, when it was proclaimed a sovereign free State. It has been recognized by all the Powers and was admitted to the League of Nations in 1921.

Chinese Resentment Against Britain

Sir John Simon's Interpretation of England's Position as Guarantor of Existing Treaty Rights Displeases Nanking Diplomatists

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, went out of his way to emphasize his regard for Japan without including China and stressed British rights in China without mentioning British obligations. That was the comment in Chinese official circles in London after the Foreign Secretary had said in the House of Commons that anyone who heard the criticisms of the British Government's policy in the Far East "would have supposed the Nine-Power Treaty contained some clauses whereby this country [Britain] undertook to respect and preserve the integrity of Chinese territory." The Nine-Power Treaty contained no such clause, according to Sir John, nor was it true that "we have ever signed, or anyone else has ever signed, a treaty with China in which we have pledged ourselves to use all our forces to preserve the integrity and political independence of China."

© Underwood

Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, China's Minister to the United States, with his wife, Madame Sze, and their daughter Alice

Sir John's statement was made in reply to criticisms of his foreign policy and ranged over the whole field of European and Asiatic affairs. One of the critics of the British National Government was Sir Stafford Cripps, former Laborite Attorney-General, who declared in the House of Commons that Japan was converting Manchuria and Jehol into "a vast military base." He charged that the promises of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, to respect China's integrity could not be believed. Also, he intimated that Germany and Japan might form an alliance, recalling that Japan and Germany had taken the same line of action in "flouting" the League of Nations.

Sir Stafford held the entire question of disarmament was bound up in the China situation, and if that nation could not be sure of security, no nation could. Britain must willingly participate openly and actively in an international program to guarantee the security of nations, he asserted.

A Chinese official told an Associated Press correspondent at London that Sir John Simon's statement of Britain's policy had put China in the "direst danger." It appeared to this official that Britain was moving in the direction of becoming an ally of Japan to counterbalance the Russo-American rapprochement. He gave it as his hope that this really was not true, and said Britain should line up with the United States and thus hold the balance of power against Japan. Sir John's remarks, he added, would delight the militarist group in Tokyo, who would take advantage of the opportunity "to advance further into North China, knowing England would stand back."

At Washington Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, China's Minister to the United States, declared that Sir John Simon had overlooked Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It was evident, Doctor Sze told a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, that when drafting this statement Sir John "employed his great ability as a lawyer to construct what would appear to be a comprehensive denial and yet avoid a direct conflict with facts." It was true, the Chinese Minister admitted, that Great Britain "had not, in so many words, given a treaty pledge to use all her forces to preserve the integrity and political independence of China, and thus Sir John's statement may be said to lie within the confines of fact meticulously viewed."

But it also was true, Doctor Sze declared, that "Great Britain had signed the treaty of which the Covenant of the League of Nations was a part, and that by Article X of that Covenant, Great Britain, in common with the other members of the League, had undertaken not only to respect, but to preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League, among which members China is included."

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Soviet Russia's Second Five-Year Plan

Ambassador Troyanovsky, Realist in Viewing Russo-American Relations, Turns Engineer to Outline Principal Aims of New Piatiletka *and Discounts Oriental War Rumors*

By Nealis O'Leary

TO Alexander Antonovich Troyanovsky, first Ambassador from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to the United States, Russia's Second Five-Year Plan is of an importance which overshadows rumors of wars in the Orient. Mr. Troyanovsky's chief interest is in engineering and he is full of enthusiasm and pride over the vast projects of the Second *Piatiletka.*

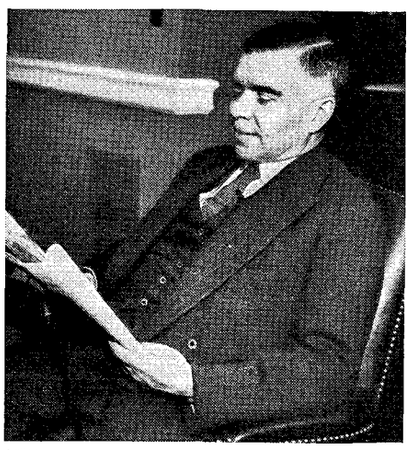
Looking younger than his fifty-two eventful years, everything about the Soviet envoy denotes vitality and energy.

Realism only colors his view of Russo-American relations. "It takes two countries to make good relations," he declared in an interview, adding, "I believe and hope they will be friendly. That depends on both nations.

Russia and America

"On our side, I speak for all Russia when I say that the Russian people are intensely gratified with American recognition and are most favorably disposed towards America. There is no doubt that America is the most popular country in Russia. There is not only friendship, but a keen interest in all things American; in your literature, particularly the books telling of your pioneer days and the charting of the wilderness, for we, too, have the pioneer spirit; in your science, also, for our scientific societies import some 70,000 volumes annually from the United States, more than from any other country; in your machinery and technique, because, during the past century, Czarist Russia fell behind the western world in this respect, and in laying the foundation for a Socialist State we have a crying need for machinery and technique."

One of Mr. Troyanovsky's principal tasks in his diplomatic mission to this country is to study and report upon the engineering and mechanical progress made in America which will help the Soviets in advancing the Second Five-Year Plan.



Acme

Alexander Antonovich Troyanovsky, first Ambassador from Soviet Russia to the United States

In outlining this greater *Piatiletka,* Mr. Troyanovsky made three main points. These are:

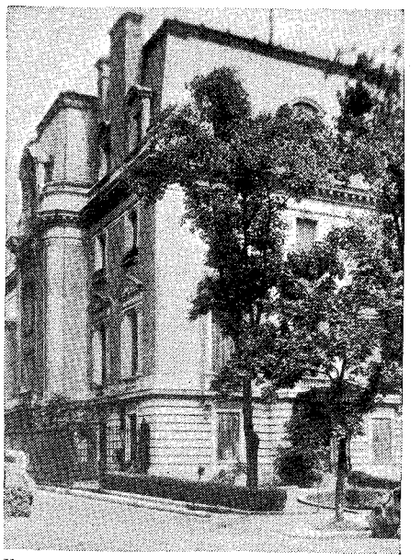
1. "We must raise the standard of living. In order to do this, the problems of production, consumption, and distribution must be met. A higher standard of living implies a higher standard of education. In the old days, two-thirds of our population were illiterate, but, in a few years, illiteracy has been reduced to 10 per cent. There are three times as many children in schools as there were in 1914, moreover we now have discipline."

2. "Russia is so vast the transportation difficulties within her own territory are stupendous. We must have more air-planes, more railways, and, most important of all, more waterways. With our rich mineral and agricultural resources, transportation is vital to our existence. It would be entirely too costly to transport the growing mass of goods over the railroads, even assuming that it were physically possible. We are making great progress in waterways development. The reconstructed Volga will be part of a great system of inland waterways which will soon link together all the centers of production and give them access to the sea. It is a great advantage that nearly all the work in this direction means also creating new sources of electric power development and possibilities for irrigation."

3. "There is the very important question of foreign trade. If the trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are handled in the proper manner, there will be revealed enormous potentialities for the development of the trade. Of course, the Amtorg and other private businesses are going ahead, but I hope to see a great, free flow of commerce between the two nations. Both should benefit, both should prosper."

The interview in the palatial Russian Embassy at Washington naturally turned to the Far East, about which the Soviet envoy can speak with authority, for he represented his country at Tokyo for five years.

"The situation is tense, very tense," the Ambassador explained, "it is my definite conviction, however, that there will not be serious trouble. That is not only my hope but my sincere *conviction.* Of course, I realize that there are many people in Russia who do not agree with me, but, after five years in Tokyo, that is my *opinion.*



Keystone

The Russian Embassy on Sixteenth Street, N. W., in Washington

There are many intelligent people in Japan who wish to prevent serious trouble. Japan has nothing to gain by fighting us, we are so strong. There are many important questions to be settled, but I believe that, in time, these will be arranged."

"What is the present status of Russian-Chinese relations?" he was asked.

"The Chinese situation is so complicated that it does not affect Russia alone," he replied. "Great Britain, Japan, the United States, above all China, herself, are involved. It is full of difficulties and complexities." Again he repeated, "China is complicated, always complicated. The Nanking Government"—the Ambassador dismissed the subject with an expressive wave of the hand. Those five years as his country's envoy to Japan have given him a keen grasp of the intricacies of Far Eastern politics, the wheels within wheels of diplomacy in the Orient.

Skill in Diplomacy

When Mr. Troyanovsky was appointed Ambassador to Japan in 1927, relations between Tokyo and Moscow, as now, were strained to the danger point and Mr. Troyanovsky's rectitude in his dealings with the officials and his integrity in permitting no Communist propaganda to emanate from the Embassy helped to smooth over a perilous situation and made him one of the most popular members of the diplomatic colony there. After five years he returned to Moscow. He is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., the supreme organ of authority selected every two years by the All-Union Congress of Soviets.

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"Telescope Nuts" Star-Gaze With Own Mirrors

Nation-Wide Fraternity of Amateurs Makes Reflectors and Refractors at Home With Touch of Genius and Much Patience and Persevering Tenacity

By Albert G. Ingalls
Associate Editor, *The Scientific American*

WHEN Clyde Tombaugh, a Kansas farmer boy, discovered that an amateur astronomer can make his own telescope, and made one which he mounted on shafts and gears taken from a churn and a cream separator, he was on his way to the discovery of a new planet, for his enthusiasm about telescopes and astronomy won for him a position at the famous Lowell Observatory, where he was destined soon to be the first to spy the tiny image of the unknown planet Pluto. First he had discovered a hobby, then, romantically, a world.

Clyde Tombaugh is one of a nation-wide fraternity of approximately 5,000 amateur telescope makers who have discovered a hobby which is sometimes accused of making its devotees forget to come to their meals, and of driving long-suffering wives and mothers to distraction because of its litter—a hobby which has earned for its addicts the mutually-applied epithet of "telescope nuts."

Can the average man, then, actually make his own astronomical telescope, including the lenses, and, if so, will it be more than a toy? Must he not be a mechanical genius?

Genius Not Needed

Not to exaggerate, a telescope maker—even an amateur—really must be a fairly handy mechanic. He should be the kind of man who likes to make things—furniture, radio sets, boats, fine models—but this is not genius. Indeed, if the amateur telescope-maker must be a genius, as many seem to believe, then more than 5,000 lawyers, doctors, accountants, school teachers, business men, and other "just plain folks," together with half a dozen women, all of whom have successfully done it within the last few years, must be geniuses. What this hobby requires is not genius, but patience, perseverence, and, especially tenacity.

Beginners usually make telescopes not larger than six inches in diameter, but even such an instrument is capable of magnifying to 50 or 100 diameters. It will reveal the tilted rings of Saturn, the polar caps of Mars, satellites of Jupiter, double stars, nebulæ, and, on the moon, an infinitude of fascinating detail. To complete such an instrument requires, perhaps, 100 hours of actual work. The cost of the materials is about $20—one-tenth the value of the finished product.

Thus the amateur telescope-making hobby has not one, but two handles to it—amateur mechanics, in which it takes root, and amateur astronomy, the science in which it blossoms. This double hold which it has on the devotee perhaps explains why he has earned the name of "telescope nut,"

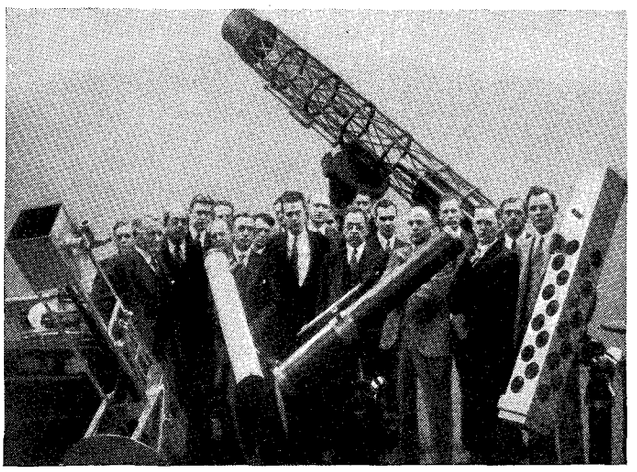

Photo by Dr. Philip Fox

Some members of the "Amateur Telescope Makers of Chicago" and their instruments, some made of wood, some of metal

for few who make one telescope are ever satisfied. They go on and on, making larger and larger ones—eight inches, ten inches, twelve inches, even sixteen inches and twenty inches in diameter. Some of the telescopes made by amateur astronomers are as powerful as those installed at many university observatories, and these amateurs sometimes become so entirely engrossed in making more of them that they actually forget to use them.

Its Human Side

No less interesting than the purely mechanical and scientific sides of amateur telescope-making is its human side. The amateur workers hobnob with one another the nation over. In the larger cities there are clubs of amateur telescope-makers—the "Amateur Telescope Makers of Los Angeles," for example, and the "Amateur Telescope Makers of Chicago"; the "Amateur Telescope Makers and Astronomers of Tacoma," and similar groups in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Pittsfield, in Buffalo, Indianapolis, Dayton, Detroit, and Boston.

The parent and original organization of this kind is the "Telescope Makers of Springfield," a village nestled in the hills of Vermont. This group was organized by Russell W. Porter. As an outcome of his activity there, he is now in California helping to plan and build the great 200-inch telescope mentioned in the newspapers. After Mr. Porter had taught a score of local residents, including one woman, how to make telescopes, his efforts received publicity in a scientific magazine and soon became a hobby of thousands.

The most familiar type of telescope, the refractor, consists of a tube with a large lens in one end and a small one in the other end. But there is another type, called the reflector, in which the tube is short and fat and open at the top, while a slightly-concave silvered glass mirror at the bottom collects and converges the rays of light on a small eye lens. Amateurs usually choose this type because it is easier to make and costs less for materials than the other. Hence it is called "the poor man's telescope," but the world's largest telescopes are also of the same type.

The concave mirror is the very heart of the reflecting telescope and it is made in the following manner: A disk of thick plate glass is sprinkled with abrasive grains and a second disk is laid on top and moved back and forth by hand. The motion is similar to that used on a washboard. The upper disk gradually becomes concave, and, after six hours, is ready to polish. The other disk is discarded.

Polishing the Mirror

Polishing is done in the same manner, but with rouge. (Answer to question invariably asked at this point: No, not the "same kind" of rouge!) It takes about six more hours to bring the concave surface to a perfect polish, and then it must be finally shaped, or "figured."

Here is where the real fun comes in, for the figuring is a tussle. The mirror seems endowed with pure cussedness and total depravity and the object of the game is to whip its cantankerousness. It is this fascinating game of "I won't" and "you shall" which keeps men from their meals.

The mirror, thus made, is placed in a tube of sheet metal or wood, and this is mounted on axes made of pipe-fittings, used motor-car axles, or what-have-you. The variety of amateur designs is endless. No two have been alike. Each design expresses its maker's individuality.

It is great fun to be a "telescope nut"—the writer is one of them.

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Two More Links in Evolution Found

London Scientist Traces Man's Lower Jaw to Little-Known, Shark-Like Fish Which Swam Prehistoric Silurian Seas

One by one missing links in the long and dramatic story of life's evolution are being discovered and recognized. In the last few weeks two such links have been described, both in the direct path of ascent from denizens of the slime to man.

Speaking before the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists at its annual meeting in New York, Dr. David M. S. Watson, Jodrell Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at the University of London, announced his conclusion that the Acanthodians, hitherto little known fish which swam in the ancient Silurian and Devonian seas, were the first creatures with a distinct lower jaw. Man thus has this now-extinct, shark-like creature to thank for a feature without which neither his face nor method of eating would be what it is to-day.

Before Doctor Watson's announcement, the development of the major skeletal features in the face of men had been traced to the Ostracoderms, small fish which were forerunners of the Acanthodians. The Ostracoderms were provided with mouths, but lacked skeletal jaws. The mouth was a sucking, not a biting instrument.

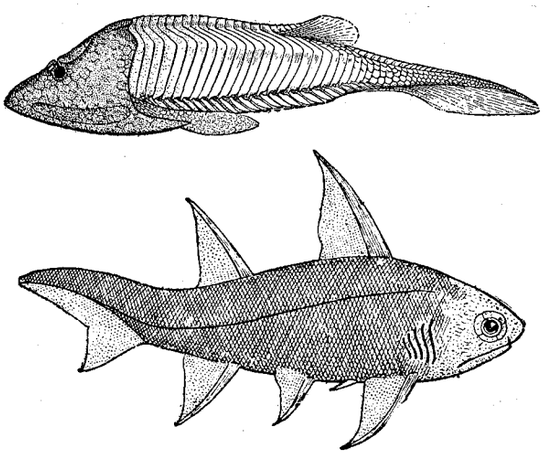
Nevertheless, the Ostracoderms were well on the way toward solving the basic problem. Behind their mouths, on either side, was arranged a series of slits, or gills, controlled by pairs of cartilaginous arches. In the Acanthodians, Doctor Watson explained, the foremost pair of these gill arches had become enlarged and specialized until it formed a sort of bony frame. The mouth had been drawn back between the arches, which then were jaws, the sucker-like mouth remaining as a lip-like soft structure.

The evidence that this is the true origin of the jaw is indicated clearly in Acanthodian skeletons, of which the British scientist has collected a great number in Scotland recently.

Linking Reptiles and Mammals

Recognition of the other "missing link" of recent discovery also is due in part to Doctor Watson, who made it known soon after his arrival in this country to deliver the annual James Arthur Lecture at the American Museum of Natural History. This find consists of two fossil skulls—now in the Bloemfontein (South Africa) Museum—which once belonged to creatures midway between reptiles and mammals. The skulls are about the size of those of large rats, and are estimated to be 150,000,000 years old.

The creatures they represent technically were reptiles, but actually came so near to being mammals that they have been placed in a sub-order by themselves. They are known as Ictidosauria A and B.



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

Fish that hold the "basic patents" of the mouth and jaw. Above—an Ostracoderm, which had a sucking mouth, but no jaw; below, an Acanthodian, the first creature to have a lower jaw. Both types are now extinct

The typical reptile jaw is made up of several bones; in mammals there is only one. In the Ictidosauria the bone at the front of the jaw had become large and shaped like that of a mammal, while the others remained small, virtually the only reptilian characters remaining in the skulls.

In man some of the bones from the back of the reptilian jaw also survive in the hammer, anvil, and stirrup bones of the middle ear.

Metal's New Competitor

Metals, now engaged in fierce competition among themselves as a result of the development of new light alloys of strength comparable with steel, now must take cognizance of a new competitor in the form of non-metallic resins. These substances, of which bakelite is the best known, have long been associated with pipe-stems, lunch trays, bracelets, and other novelties, but now they are being made into castings for heavy manufacturing equipment with success.

Dr. William H. Adams, technical director of the Haveg Corporation, reported recently before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers that equipment made of synthetic resins now is being used in petroleum refineries, dye and dye-intermediate plants, rayon, textile, pulp, and paper mills, and in plants producing heavy chemicals. Equipment of synthetic resin is especially useful because the material resists attack by acids and alkalis.

Used with asbestos filler, resins can be molded into pieces of almost any size. The resulting "castings" are much lighter than similar ones of iron.

Science Snap-shots

How the photoelectric cell may aid bedridden invalids was demonstrated recently at the Reconstruction Hospital, New York City, by James S. Doyle, an engineer, who has constructed devices with which a paralysis victim can turn the pages of a book, switch the radio on or off, or put out the light with a nod of the head.

* * * *

Excavation of a fossil plesiosaur, or swimming lizard, collected recently in southeastern Montana for the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, yielded not only the skeleton, but also a heap of rounded stones about the size of golf balls which the creature had used as aids to digestion, as a chicken uses small pebbles in its gizzard to help grind its food.

* * * *

The largest photo-mural ever made, in effect a photograph 600 feet long and twenty feet high, is being installed in the new Ford exhibit at A Century of Progress. It was conceived by Walter Dorwin Teague, industrial designer, and represents pictorially a trip through a modern automobile plant. Nearly a mile of photographic paper forty inches wide will be required for its ninety-seven panels.

* * * *

Gas generated from charcoal recently provided power to drive two British trucks 3,000 miles from Haifa to Kabul, the Palestine correspondent of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* has reported to that magazine. Twelve pounds of charcoal yielded the equivalent of one gallon of gasoline.

* * * *

The blood group to which ancient Egyptians belonged can be determined by standard agglutination tests upon mummies, according to Dr. W. C. Boyd, of the Evans Memorial Hospital, Boston. Doctor Boyd recently tested several mummies, and found they belonged to group B, to which a majority of modern Egyptians also belong.

* * * *

A tractor will aid in the hunt for ancestors of the first Americans this summer. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, famous anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution, will take one along with him to Kodiak Island, off the coast of Alaska, where last season he found evidence that Kodiak was an important stopping place on the route from Asia to America in prehistoric times.

* * * *

At least three more vitamins await discovery, in the opinion of Dr. Elmer V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, discoverer of Vitamin A, in 1913. Doctor McCollum stated in an address before the American Institute of the City of New York that one new fat soluble vitamin and two or more water soluble vitamins still are to be found.

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Rival "Back-Seat Drivers" Scan New Deal

Methodist New York East Conference Calls on Chauffeur to "Step on Gas," While National Association of Mutual Savings Banks Demands That Brake Be Put on

ALMOST in the same day the New Deal was subjected to an enfilading fire from both flanks.

On the right were 1,000 bankers attending a meeting of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in New York. They said that the New Deal had done much good, but that it is time to call a halt to its extreme enactments and to consider a return to greater private initiative.

On the left were approximately 250 Methodists, members of the New York East Conference of their church. They said that the New Deal had not gone far and fast enough. They would eliminate the profit motive and socialize the banking system and all natural resources except the soil.

Two sit in the back seat of the new car, one calling to the driver to put on the brake, the other calling to him to "step on the gas."

Both are representative of larger groups which would take over the wheel.

In attacking "the blatant demagogy of those who speak of destroying capital and transferring wealth from those who own it to those they regularly call 'the debtors,'" Philip A. Benson, president of the banking association, said that the wealth of the country comes from thrift and savings.

C. Willard Young, investment counsel, praised the "fundamental principles" of the New Deal, but predicted that there would be a relapse because of New Deal legislation to restrict profits. Because of this legislation, he maintained, relief expenditures would be prolonged, governmental credit would be strained further, and inflationary measures would have to be used this summer, or early fall, to restimulate business activity. This would bring about the relapse.

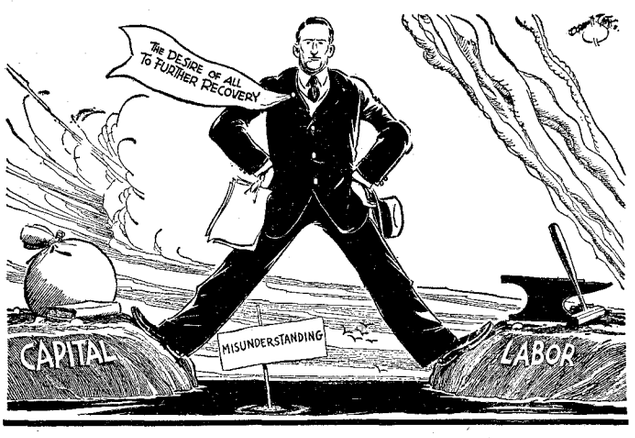
Impressive Figures

Mr. Young told of a conference with a "brain truster," "an academic cure-it-all," who pounded the table "with great ferocity," and said he "didn't give a damn for anybody's securities."

"When I pointed out to him," Mr. Young went on, "that the great majority in the country were small property-owners and small capitalists, and that there were over 13,500,000 mutual savings-bank depositors and over 60,000,000 insurance policy holders and 5,000,000 small investors, his reply was, 'That leaves me cold.' I felt like saying, 'Well, here are the forgotten men. God help them.'"

Mr. Young's figures were impressive, and his prayer was as sincere as that from the heart of any clergyman. However, in the view of the New York Methodist clergymen, his economic creed is wrong. The report they adopted constitutes the most definite swing to the left which has yet marked a leftward-swinging church.

In its criticism of the codes drawn to regulate business practises, the report asserted that "in most cases the very thought of planning for the needs of the nation was apparently absent. The way in which these codes have been violated in letter, as well as in spirit, gives any evidence that might have been wanting as to how extensively the spirit of anarchy rules in business operating under the profit system. These recent experiences serve to confirm our previous conviction that the very essence of capitalism is inimical to the building of a planned economy."



The New Colossus of Rhodes

—Smith in the San Francisco *Examiner*

If the Government really intends to establish a planned economy, the report continued, "it must come to grips with the limitations imposed by the capitalist system it is endeavoring to save." The alternative will be "a combination of Government and business, with business in absolute control, implementing its narrowly selfish will through the very associations and code authorities that the present Administration is so carefully nurturing."

The report recommended "a return to the wise principle of the socialization of all the rights to issue money, whether it be in the form of actual currency or in the newer form of credit," and "the extension of social ownership, exclusive of agriculture." Also recommended was the financing of relief "by inheritance taxes and by income taxes on a sliding scale."

New York City Establishes "Poor Man's Court"

It is easy enough to sue for $1,000, and to obtain justice if the claim is worthy. But if the claim is, say, for $5, the procedure is so involved in red tape and there are so many costs that the debt is not worth bothering about and the poor claimant takes his loss.

Now, following a lead more than twenty years old, New York City has established a "Poor Man's Court," where claims of less than $50 can be adjudicated at a cost of only $1.25. Several such courts will be established in each borough by September 1.

The procedure will be extremely simple, said Harry D. Nims, attorney and secretary of the New York State Commission on the Administration of Justice, who has taken a deep interest in opening the avenues of justice to the poor man. "The judge talks to the parties in language they understand. There is no mystery, nothing which a lawyer can understand better than any layman with reasonable intelligence." Usually the persons with small claims become so discouraged with the technicalities and expense involved in the present procedure that about half of the small claims are abandoned and never brought to court.

"If our courts are to play their proper part in our complicated life, they must be so conducted," said Mr. Nims, "as to command the respect of the people who use them. It is not enough that they give proper service in big cases and to the few who have lawsuits involving large sums. It is of far greater importance that they furnish even-handed, simple justice to all men in both the large cases and the small as well. If they fail in this there can not be a real respect for law and justice. . . . It is against public policy for those having claims they can not collect or wrongs they can not right to give up attempting to enforce them. They must not feel that, for them, there is no justice because they have not the money to pay for justice."

The first attempt to meet this need, wrote Mr. Nims in *The Forum and Century*, was in Topeka, in 1913. A washerwoman was unable to collect $3 owing to her, and the Topeka Small Debtors' Court was the result. Similar courts now exist on a Statewide basis in Kansas, Massachusetts, California, South Dakota, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. They have been set up also, wrote Mr. Nims, in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Spokane.

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Nation Not Asylum-Bound

A 30 per cent. increase in lunacy in New York State frightened many people into the belief that the whole country was on the way to the asylum, but the fact isn't as bad as it appears. It isn't that more people are becoming mentally afflicted, but that fewer cases of mental affliction are going unrecognized and untreated.

Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey

In its annual report, the New York State Mental Hygiene Department showed that mental cases had increased almost 30 per cent. during the last twenty-four years. The figures for new admissions to mental hospitals were 65.3 out of every 100,000 population in 1910; 69.8 in 1920; 76.6 in 1930, and 84.7 out of every 100,000 in 1933, an all-time peak for the State.

As analyzed by Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, psychiatrist, and head of the New York City Mental Hygiene Committee, the statistical increase, instead of being a cause for alarm, really is a remarkable advance in the general public's consciousness in regard to mental hygiene. Mental conditions, he said, are recognized more readily to-day, and the attitude of the community has changed noticeably in recent years from one of hopelessness to one of confidence. Doctor Lowrey does concede that part of the rise is due to the stress and strain of the depression, but the major portion of hospital admissions, he maintained, is due to the growing confidence in the efficiency of mental hygiene methods.

"In the last thirty years, and, particularly, in the last two decades," said Doctor Lowrey, "communities have come around to accepting the idea that mental and nervous ailments have nothing to do with the devil and carry no stigma. Families which used to hide a nervous irregularity in one of the members, and regard it as the skeleton in the closet, have learned to put their confidence in mental clinics, to demand more of them, and to use them."

Speaking of the neurotics uncovered by the war, Doctor Lowrey said that they were suffering before they went to camp and would have manifested neurotic symptoms in a short time in any case.

Film Censor Fight Forecast

The editor of the Hollywood *Spectator* asked Ward Marsh, Cleveland motion-picture editor, to write an article for *The Spectator*. Mr. Marsh did. In the course of the article he said: "Within the year the movies are certain to find themselves in the most furious and best organized censorship fight they have ever had, and they have got it coming to them."

Church Membership Still Is Gaining

New High Mark Is Achieved as Nation's Religious Groups Win 655,482 Additional Adherents, Figures for Last Year Reveal

If membership counts, the Church still is a going concern. Always under attack, always being criticized for not doing enough, or for attempting too much, it manages to make its voice heard above the din of politics and the clang of shifting economic and social gears. Indeed, the Church has helped to do the shifting, to reach, more quickly, a better social and economic order. Perhaps it is because it keeps its foot on the accelerator and its eyes on the road that it commands a larger allegiance.

Religious Group Membership

Religious Bodies and Groups	*Membership 1933*
Catholics, Western (3 bodies)	20,324,144
Baptists (18 bodies)	9,866,209
Methodists (19 bodies)	8,766,017
Lutherans (17 bodies)	4,381,094
Jewish Congregations	4,081,242
Presbyterians (9 bodies)	2,674,875
Protestant Episcopal Church	1,876,390
Disciples of Christ	1,566,772
Congregational and Christian Churches	1,024,887
Catholic, Eastern (10 bodies)	965,789
Reformed (4 bodies)	755,881
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	732,812
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	437,879
Churches of Christ	433,714
United Brethren (3 bodies)	421,597
Evangelical (2 bodies)	244,504
Church of Christ Scientist	202,098
Church of God in Christ (Col.)	200,470
Brethren Dunkards (5 bodies)	187,137
Adventists (5 bodies)	176,859
Assemblies of God	136,705
Church of Armenia in America (Apostolic) (2 Prelacies)	116,187
Church of the Nazarene	109,984
Mennonites (16 bodies)	109,669
Friends (4 bodies)	107,473
Salvation Army	104,336
Total Religious Bodies and Groups (Membership Over 100,000)	60,004,724
Total Religious Bodies and Groups (Membership Under 100,000)	808,150
Grand Total	60,812,874

	Total Pop.
U. S. Population (July 1, 1933)	125,693,000

1-yr. gain 871,000; 7-year gain 8,693,000

Per Cent of Population Churched (1933) 48.37; (1932) 48.19P; (1926) 46.60.

(P) Corrected; Per Cent of Pop. (1931) 47.70. Total Membership; 57.30 Members 13 Yrs. & Over. (1926) 55.64 Members 13 yrs. & Over.

A new high mark in membership has been achieved, according to *The Christian Herald* Annual Report of Church Statistics, prepared by Dr. George Linn Kieffer, president of the Association of American Religious Statisticians. In 1933 the religious bodies of the country showed a total net gain of 655,482. The grand total of membership in all denominations reached the impressive figure of 60,812,874. The proportion of church membership to the total population of the country also showed an additional gain, from 46.60 per cent. in 1926, and 48.19 per cent. in 1933.

This showing, in the words of Doctor Kieffer, "effectively refutes the many magazine articles now appearing which endeavor to prove that the Church is losing ground."

The Methodists regained their position of achieving first place in increase with a total gain of 213,662. The Baptists were second, with a gain of 193,571.

Other large increases were shown by the Lutherans, with 65,782, and the Roman Catholics, with 53,426.

Some denominations, however, apparently lost ground. Among these are the Presbyterians, with an apparent loss of 42,456, and the Congregationalist-Christian, with an apparent loss of 22,213. It is possible, however, that these losses are more apparent than real, since, in many instances, there has been a general clarification of church rolls and erasure of inactive names.

Catholic Church Leads

The Roman Catholic Church, close-knit and continually active, retains its lead as by far the largest single denomination in the country. On its long roll are counted 20,324,144 names.

Among Protestant denominations, the Baptists continue to lead, with a membership of 9,866,209. The Methodists come next, with a membership of 8,766,017.

For all these church members there are nearly 250,000 churches and approximately 2,500 fewer preachers. The actual number of ministers is 239,518, and the total number of churches is 242,011. That is, there are 2,493 more churches than ministers—statistical disproof of the widely heralded statement that there are 10,000 more ministers than churches.

If members count, then, the Church still is a going and growing concern. But merely calling the roll means nothing. To learn what the Church is doing, one goes to the head of the column—the column which is marching to a better-ordered world.

Methodists Seek Unity

Bishops of the Northern and Southern Churches and representatives of the Methodist Protestant Church will hold a joint meeting in Baltimore on October 14 to begin negotiations for union of their respective churches. The meeting will be the climax of the sesquicentennial celebration of the beginning of Methodism in this country.

Bible Again Best-Seller

The British Bible Society again leads in producing the year's best-seller. The total number of Bibles issued in the last twelve months is 10,933,203. In the same period the Bible was translated into eleven more languages. The society reported also that its income had increased substantially.

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In Support of the Moon-Struck

A Suggestion That Something National Be Done About Those Two Furiously Blissful Loons—Fannie Brice and Willie Howard—Comics of Vast Resource

THERE are, in the American theater, two eminently and richly comic figures about whom no one does anything. Eight times weekly, season in and season out, they play to their audiences, send those audiences home limp and weak from

Fannie Brice in a fan dance to end fan dances

laughter and that, curiously, is the end of that.

No grave cult of clown worshipers has taken them up, imperious autograph hunters do not ferret them out and even their best friends—admittedly fellow-loons—take them casually. And yet their match singly, or as a frantic team, is not to be found in the whole compass of theater, screen or radio.

The furious one, the one who reduces pompous current events, overstuffed stars and stream-lined national figurines to humble, absurd proportions, is Willie Howard.

The skilled and subtle one, with an evil talent for sly dissection of all that is fake and preposterous, is Fannie Brice.

Deifying the Funny

The fine art of booting a clown into the heavens was brought out into the open in that superbly "crack-pot" period between 1916 and 1921, when the world was half-mad, anyway. In those five years an alert, adroit little cockney entertainer was elevated from competent fun-making into something not precisely definable but something about which the intellectuals and essayists were very sure. When they had got through with five years of immortalizing Charlie Chaplin it is even possible that that excellent little man himself didn't know whether he had sprung from Bloomsbury or Olympus.

There was a lull in the deifying of the funny and then, restless for lack of something to do, the intellectuals seized on that long-nosed and frighteningly-shrewd pantaloon, Jimmy Durante.

Durante passed fifteen years or more in the night clubs of New York, going his scuffling, mad way with two partners. The trio excelled in audacious foolery which always had its climax in amazingly physical tempests. The act, in those remote days, always came to a close with Durante flinging hats, cans, tops of pianos, steins and even shirts and collars to the floor the while he intoned a song which was a marvel of senselessness. It also was, this act, a marvel of triumphant clowning.

Eventually, Ziegfeld, spreading out an automatically glorifying finger, beckoned the boys to him and, overnight, Durante became the glossy pet of the essayists. Profound thinkers raked their minds for the exact phrase to describe this man with that cathedral of a nose and the stormy, lacerating technique of thumping his audiences into howls of laughter.

Durante, somehow, preserved his sanity and, while he appreciated the discovery by the intellectuals that he was enormously funny, he also appreciated that the intellectuals were a minority financially and as theatergoers. He maintained balance, continued his fantastic humors and eventually was netted by Hollywood. The intellectuals have dropped him, the picture public has taken him up and he is, to-day, the most successful comedian in motion-pictures.

Intellectuals at a Loss

Now the intellectuals are without a clown to prance about. There have been niggling attempts to take up Eddie Cantor, to do something with a dialectician named Lou Holtz. Neither, somehow, will cram into the frame. For a few months there was great dithering over Victor Moore because of his magnificently meek and beautifully humble portrait of the negative Vice-President of the United States in that great satire, "Of Thee I Sing." His lamb-like qualities appealed to the mothering instinct in the sprawling army of clown discoverers, but he, too, escaped the white hot blast of intellectual adoration.

Here, then, is the aim of all this: the suggestion that those who hunger to festoon a clown with profoundly thought-out adulation, with the labels and symbols of immortality turn to a genuinely sympathetic study of Miss Brice and Mr. Howard. Neither ever has been bad, each often has been sublime. Their idiocy is individual, and yet when they toil together they achieve a majesty of "nuttiness" not available to any other comic team currently known.

Just now they are the stars of the Shubert-accomplished "Follies," a production which began as a gesture to the memory of the late Ziegfeld and ended—or rather is still going on—as a riotous field-day for the Brice-Howard combination of spinning madness and shrewd but droll satire.

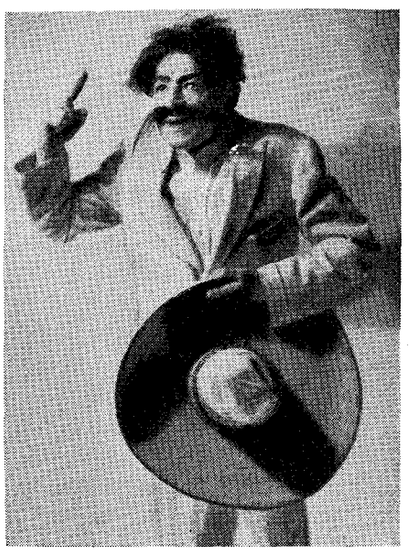
Master Howard, slaving with a dozen costumes and as many monstrous make-ups, crucifies everything from the Presidential marathon in Cuba to Rubinoff, the microphone fiddler, and the hill-billy hordes which have raced down from the timberlines to throttle the radio networks.

A Comedy Genius

Miss Brice, with comfortable feline cruelty and a spirit which mounts plainly to genius, destroys such amiable cornerstones of the map as lady evangelists who run to flowing white garments, pop-eyed fan dancers from Chicago's transplanted—and transmuted—streets of Paris, problem children, and, for a final thrust to the quivering heart of pomposity, a sketch so devastating that it is surprizing any woman is left to claim kinship with Russian nobility.

Mr. Howard is rough on his brothers in the high places, Miss Brice a mental Borgia to her sisters in the camp-chairs of the elect. She knows that they sit camp-chairs, too, and not the enduring thrones they fondly imagine themselves to occupy.

Somewhere between the thump of burlesque and the soft but nonetheless painful



Willie Howard as *El Presidente*

caress of satire, lies their best tumbling ground. There they revel, they cut insane capers and they reduce their audiences to torrents of merry tears.

Here are clowns.

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Body by Fisher

When a Price So Low Will Buy a BUICK

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Noël Coward Writing Autobiography

English Playwright Abandons Chatty Dialog of His Comedies and Turns to Deliberate Style in Chronicling His Prolific Activities

By Michael Joseph

London.

Noël Coward has written about half of his autobiography. It will be another eighteen months or two years before he finishes the book, which will run to nearly two hundred thousand words.

Now that he has gone into management with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, in addition to his already prolific activities in the theater, it is a wonder that he ever finds time for writing a book. He does the work of half a dozen men in the theater; writing plays, producing them, composing the music, and playing leading parts; all with astonishing verve and brilliance. But it is not his preoccupation with the stage that is delaying the progress of his book.

He is writing it slowly and deliberately, realizing that it will mark a new stage in his career. Many of his plays have been written with great facility, but the methods which produce crisp and spontaneous dialog for the stage can not be successfully applied, he holds, to the sort of book he is now writing.

The autobiography will definitely be a serious psychological study. When I asked him to describe it, he said, "I'd call it a line of character running through the theater." For anyone in Noël Coward's position it would be the easiest thing in the world to write a chatty, anecdotal, amusing book of reminiscences.

To his credit he is resisting this temptation. Those who know Noël Coward as a raconteur will be disappointed to find none of the racy anecdotes with which "successful" reminiscences have made us so familiar. "Good stories?" he said. "All very well to tell them across the dinner table. But they would interrupt the flow of the book."

Shock for Celebrities

A shock is in store for the celebrities who will expect to find themselves figuring prominently in its pages. Coward begins one chapter by saying, "At this time I knew the following people well enough to call them by their Christian names." A long list of celebrities follows. There is no other mention of them!

On the other hand, a good deal of space will be given to comparatively insignificant people who for one reason or another have influenced Noël Coward and his work. The book will be, in fact, psychological as opposed to journalistic; a study of the processes which have made Noël Coward what he is to-day.

Only those who know him can fully realize that Coward is not, as many people suppose, a talented and versatile prodigy whose mordant wit is only equaled by his spectacular good fortune. He is a serious, tremendously hard-working man who has had years of opposition and failure to overcome. His high spirits and enthusiasm are deceptive; under the surface he is very much in earnest.

He is ambitious. Not for success, I venture to think, but for artistic integrity. He is unspoiled and uncommercialized. Money has no temptation for him. He genuinely dislikes publicity. As for popular journalism, he is frankly contemptuous. London newspaper editors for years have tried in vain to induce him to write, on any topic, at his own price. Noël is not being "superior"; he just isn't interested.

Keystone

Noël Coward, with 100,000 words written, is half finished with his autobiography

H. G. Wells once said that the path to social advancement was strewn with broken friendships. It is significant that Noël Coward keeps his friends. He has no use for Society.

He lives without ostentation. He has two establishments in England: a house in the country and a house in a fashionable but quiet London neighborhood, agreeably remote from traffic. He likes to work in peace, and without a regular eight hours' sleep every night and an extra hour a day finds he can not get his work done efficiently.

Will Not Play *Hamlet*

So far he has successfully resisted the blandishments of the London manager who wants him to play *Hamlet* in the Open Air Theater in Regent's Park. (The said manager is a good judge; London would flock to see Coward as *Hamlet*.) Maybe Noël doesn't want to compete with John Drinkwater who, one rainy day last summer, astonished the natives by appearing as *Prospero* in "The Tempest." One unkind critic commented on Drinkwater's costume which, he declared, bore an unfortunate resemblance to a pair of dark blue plus fours in Walter Hagen's wardrobe.

Gadget Aids Scenic Design, and Saves Time and Expense

Scenic designers, plagued for years by the necessity of working out in tedious and expensive miniature such elaborate interior settings as do not immediately suggest themselves in drawings, are turning to a young German resident of New York for help. Hans Peter Luhn, equipped with basswood panels cut to a scale of three-quarters of an inch to the foot, has shown them how to save time and expense.

For several years even the best designers got away from making models, not only because of the cost but because of time involved. There were a few notable exceptions. The late David Belasco, who collected and saved these items, always insisted on his art director making models of settings. After production, Mr. Belasco put the models in glass cases in his famous penthouse museum on the roof of the Belasco Theater. The late Joseph Urban likewise preferred models and got keen enjoyment out of making them and, later, exhibiting them. Albert Johnson, most dynamic of the younger designers who, at twenty-three, had four Broadway successes to his credit, relies on models because, frequently enough, his abrupt lines and bizarre designs seemed flat on drawing board. He has won prizes with one model, an ultra-modern scenic project for a play, never produced, called "The Magnificent Cuckold."

Between these, the elders Belasco and Urban and the young Johnson, there is a vast army of scenic designers who turned to models under protest. Now that they have examined and used the Luhn device, they are working all their problems out with the keyed pieces and building complete settings before even drawing the design. The pieces fit so simply, square up so neatly and accurately, and are so adaptable that, often enough, the first rough idea is worked out with them.

"African Opera" in New York

An entirely novel kind of performance has come to New York City in the form of a so-called "African Opera," entitled "Kykunkor." It was first given in a tiny theater, but following several excellent reviews moved to the fiftieth-floor auditorium of the Chanin Building. Patrons of the performance find twenty-two actors, all native Africans from the densest jungles, excitedly dancing, tom-tomming, and singing.

"Kykunkor," or "Witch Woman," in English, opens with a scene showing young girls who are being trained for marriage. A suitor comes to select one of them as a bride after which the maidens fall into the Susu, or engagement dance. Then follow a variety of wedding preparations, each with their special dance. Most exciting are the dances of the "Witch Woman," who casts a spell over the bridegroom, and the subsequent cure effected by the "Witch Doctor."

The producer is Asadata Dafora, a native West African from Sierra Leone.

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"Radicalism" Rears Its Head at Oxford

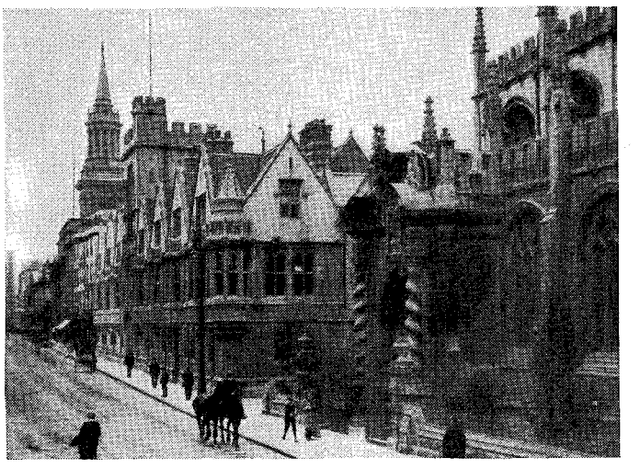
Critical Dons Perturbed by Rise of "Strange Cults," Buchmanism, and Anti-War Sentiments of Undergraduates, Many of Whom Are Rhodes Scholars From Overseas

By P. W. Wilson

FOR centuries, Oxford, with her skyline of Gothic towers and more modern —comparatively—towers, has been admired as a somnolent, but enchanting, survival of a medieval past. Here dons dream drowsily over dogmas, colleges crumble under the assaults of ivy, and quaint customs, such as home-brews following historic recipes, never change.

To-day, it is from Oxford that the Oxford Group Movement, organized by American-born Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, in 1921, has intensified its twentieth century crusade to reform society. During the vacations, the Buchmanism adherents fill entire colleges with disciples and proselytes.

Was it not Matthew Arnold who described this academic stronghold of Toryism as "the home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs and unpopular names and impossible loyalties"? Yet the Oxford, or Tractarian Movement, beginning in 1833 with Keble's sermon on national apostasy and ending with the defection of Cardinal Newman in 1845, actually entered a wider world as the Anglo-Catholic Movement, the end of which is not yet in sight.



Oxford's towers look down upon the passing scene

Twofold New Deal

The New Deal movement at Oxford is twofold. It is both industrial and intellectual. The Old Boys are rubbing their eyes. Sensation follows sensation. Repeatedly the most austere of the great universities finds herself in both the saffron-hued and more azure of the Fleet Street newspapers. Her strange behavior in various controversial fields fills the press of many nations.

It is the Oxford undergraduates who have been transforming her traditions. They are as new wine, poured into old skins. By no means are they content merely to emerge in their shells, once a year, to row against Cambridge on the Thames from Putney Bridge to Mortlake Brewery. There are ideas germinating in the cloisters.

This academic upheaval is attributed to Cecil Rhodes, who, by founding his scholarships to effectuate English-speaking solidarity, compelled the Most Etonian of Universities to recognize the existence of democracies overseas. From Americans, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans, the insular Oxonian heard accents far different from his clipped intonations. The curates were confronted by "the Colonials."

In addition to the English-speakers, many foreigners have been making Oxford cosmopolitan. Asia is doing her part. Viscount Halifax, who, perhaps, is better known as Lord Irwin, former Viceroy of India, is the new Chancellor of the University, yet there are numerous Indian students, usually of Gandhist persuasions. Lord Halifax succeeded his father, the lay leader of the Anglo-Catholic Movement, early this year. The new Chancellor is the author of "John Keble," in the "Leaders of the Church" series. Tho perhaps not in sympathy with the newer movements at Oxford, he has shown himself to be in accord with those which were outré in the eighteenth century.

After the war, by which Britons are prone to date almost everything, there was at Oxford, as elsewhere, a hectic period. Undergraduates made it a practise to attend dance-halls. The proctors (monitors) raided these resorts and the fine imposed on the student, when caught, was £1 (approximately $5). With the enterprise of bootleggers, the proprietors of the halls trailed the proctors, giving warning in advance to protect their clients. There also were suggestions of alcoholic excesses and other gaieties.

"Strange Cults"

Aided by time, discipline has abated these irregularities. Now the trouble is an outbreak of what critics describe as "strange cults." Undergraduates, indulging in these agitations doubtlessly are sincere, yet they seem to enjoy the rapture (un-English?) of finding themselves in the limelight. In London's Hyde Park, a man with a red necktie may say what he likes—nobody notices him. When radicalism rears its head among the upholders of "King, Church, and State," it is a very different matter.

Throughout the English colleges and universities there is quite pronounced anti-war sentiment. After the Oxford Union passed the declaration "that this House will in no circumstances fight for King and Country" there was a tremendous furor. This was the House where half the statesmen of the Victorian Era learned their eloquence. Thus peace became as provocative as war.

Students in other universities were stirred into action by "lethargic Oxford." Cambridge had its anti-war exhibition. Town and Gown clashed when pacifists marching to the War Memorial were pelted with over-ripe fruit, flour, and eggs of semi-historic vintage. The police drew their truncheons.

Counter-attacking, Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascists have used force. Sturdy pacifists replied with uppercuts and left hooks. They were not "too proud to fight."

The undergraduates consider they are asserting their rights to free speech. They declare that during the war distinguished professors like Gilbert Murray issued recruiting literature, and they claim the same propagandist liberties.

In celebration of the Russian Revolution the October Club has been started. Its professed aim is not to spread Communism, but to study it. The club, which has been addressed by H. G. Wells and George Bernard Shaw, has several hundred members.

"False Impressions"

The university authorities agree that among the undergraduates there should be the utmost liberty in discussion, for that is a part of what Oxford means by education. The dons, however, are by no means convinced that the vote of those who may be undergraduates for the time being represents the verdict of the university in the future. The dons are much perturbed that newspapers, by advertising these radical trends of thought, spread "false impressions" abroad. Some students have been asked to leave the university.

For these reasons, the proctors banned a free-speech meeting and set their "bulldogs" to blockade Ruskin Hall, where it was to be held. The undergraduates defied the edict. Nearly a hundred who gave their names on entering the hall lost their academic privileges.

But Oxford always has been fervent in her faiths. There are Oxonians who still deny that Wesleyan Methodism, Keble-Newman Ritualism, and Buchmanism are revivals characteristic of the essential Oxford, but even these Oxonians will admit that the university develops minorities which make a difference.

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"Sky-scraper" Houses?

The designers of modern sky-scrapers can teach the architect of small private houses many important lessons with respect to fire-proof construction at low cost. At any rate this is the opinion of Alexander T. Saxe of the School of Architecture, Columbia University, who helped to design some of New York's more important sky-scrapers, and who now is putting some of his experience to work in the construction of a model fire-proof residence, the first of its kind, at Brookline, Massachusetts.

The new house will be fire-proof throughout, and, tho constructed entirely of standard building materials, will cost as little as an ordinary non-fire-proof house. It may even cost less, Mr. Saxe thinks. The house is to have the conservative lines of a colonial cottage, rather than the "modern" style affected in some experimental houses.

The plans provide for seven rooms, two stories, and a two-car garage and play-room in the basement. The structure will contain 36,600 cubic feet and the total finished cost will be approximately $6,446, or a cost for a cubic foot of eighteen cents. Not long ago an ordinary non-fire-proof residence of this type cost nearly fifty cents a cubic foot.

Effect of Smoking

The gratification derived from smoking has always been something of a mystery. Exactly what elements in the smoke exert the pleasurable physiological effects has never been determined, nor precisely what these effects are. Now Prof. Howard W. Haggard and Leon A. Greenberg, of the Laboratory of Applied Psychology, report in *Science* that they have discovered that the nicotine in tobacco stimulates the adrenal glands, increasing the rate of discharge of adrenalin. This in turn converts glycogen stored in the liver and muscles into sugar in the blood; the rate of combustion of carbohydrate is increased, and the smoker has a feeling of well-being.

When a cigarette is smoked, they found, a marked increase in blood sugar and in respiration appears within fifteen minutes. During the next thirty minutes, however, the blood sugar falls gradually to, or slightly below, the level observed before the cigarette was smoked.

Studying "Family Law"

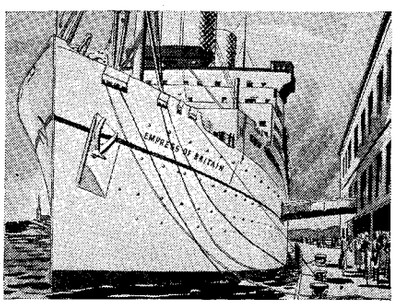
A free course in "family law" is being offered to adults by the New York State Education Department. The course, which is designed especially for women, is arranged in three groups: Personal, which embraces marriage, property, wills and trusts, inheritance, insurance and banking; family, including landlord and tenant, home ownership, mortgages and debtor and creditor; State, including citizenship, public and private rights and duties and public welfare and unemployment relief.

"In other words," says the announcement, "the wife who visualizes, plans, builds and shares in partnership with her husband, will now be able to learn the valuable lessons of family law—a law of domestic 'profit and loss.'"

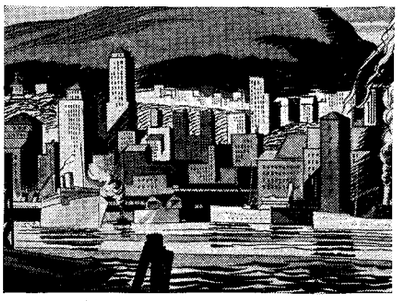
Off to Europe

BY THE AIR-LINE ROUTE

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

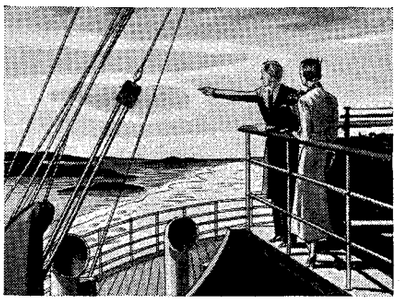


1. Sailing day. Your Trans-Atlantic voyage begins 1,000 miles from the sea in sheltered waters. Four "Duchesses," three "Mont" ships sail from Montreal; two "Empresses" from Québec (fast trains direct to ship-side.)



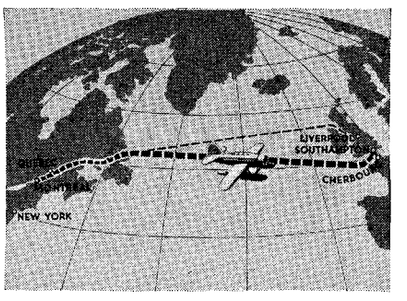
2. Look down from Mount Royal on the island city of Montreal...second greatest seaport of the Eastern Seaboard, greatest grain-shipping port in the world. Notice the elevators, and the huge Canadian Pacific docks.

3. Sightsee a day, if you like, in these historic cities . . . Normandy in the New World. Watch, from your smooth-speeding liner, the picturesque villages and farms slip by. Many date back to deeds from French kings.



4. For 2 days, you steam through the resort region of Québec. At the Saguenay, Capes Trinity and Eternity rise 1,800 feet. Near here, Champlain made his alliance with the Hurons and Montagnais against the Iroquois.

5. You're comfortably settled into shipboard life, and have made your first friends by now ...over a game of quoits or tennis...a cup of tea . . . or a brisk promenade. You're an old sailor before you've reached the sea.



6. Lights of Belle Isle, farewell! Our next landfall is Europe . . . only 3 to 4 days overseas by the famous *air-line route*. Did you know that Paris is nearer, crossing from Québec? Look at the map. You'll be surprised.

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Canadian Pacific

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He Helped Make Press-Agentry a "Science"

Success of War-Time Propaganda Opened the Eyes of Edward L. Bernays, Nephew of Doctor Freud, to "Invisible Government" and "Mass Mind" Control

By Wayne W. Parrish

IT is the expressed opinion of Edward L. Bernays that we are living to-day in government by propaganda. It is his belief that an "invisible government," composed of a comparatively few persons with the ability to control the "mass mind," is shaping the lives, tastes, habits, and the thinking of the public.

© Underwood
Edward L. Bernays

Mr. Bernays, in the event that the reader never has heard of him, has become one of the nation's two leading "public relations counselors," a post-war term attached to the relatively new "science" of press-agentry. As a super-salesman without portfolio, working entirely behind the scenes, his operation of what he calls "opinion-management" has guided many to buy more luggage, eat bacon for breakfast, smoke more cigarettes, wear velvet instead of some other material, express preference for certain types of automobiles, and to ask for a certain soap at the corner store.

He has influenced opinions of certain governments and of certain institutions and groups. He has worked to modify hundreds of ordinary habits, but always by the unconscious transference of ideas and objects through created events and circumstances.

It was the World War, with its huge governmental propaganda machine, which changed the whole art of press-agentry. Mr. Bernays served in this publicity machine, writing propaganda pamphlets for distribution behind the German lines. In common with other co-workers in those days, he saw his chance. He saw that big industries, institutions, and even governments, needed the right kind of publicity directors, for they needed to cultivate favorable public opinion.

It is not surprizing that Mr. Bernays is steeped in the psychology of the mass mind, for he is a nephew of the famous Dr. Sigmund Freud, the Viennese psychoanalyst. Now forty-three years old, Mr. Bernays was born in Vienna, was educated in New York City and at Cornell University. Altho he is vocally scorned by many newspaper men, he has gone blithely ahead and built up his own "science" replete with such terms as "mechanisms," "clichés," "reactions," "stimuli," and much other terminology usually associated with psychology classrooms. Seated behind his imposing, shiny, flat-topped desk in his ultra modern office at 1 Wall Street in New York, Mr. Bernays reminds one more of a professor than a business man. He is short, stocky, dark-haired.

In a sense, Mr. Bernays began in the routine way of press-agents. His first piece of promotion was for a Broadway sex play. Then, he became press-agent for Enrico Caruso and other Metropolitan Opera Company stars. When the war came he served with the United States Committee on Public Information. From that time on it was smooth sailing.

His mastery in his more academic branch of press-agentry brought him renown and corporations and institutions began to seek him out. He began to compete with Ivy Ledbetter Lee, the pioneer public relations counselor, who preceded Mr. Bernays into the field by a decade.

Like Mr. Lee, Mr. Bernays became an adviser, in the sense that a lawyer advises clients, but also he became an expert in the handling of special promotional, and publicity, and similar campaigns.

Mr. Bernays's crowning achievement to date is his handling of Light's Golden Jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of Thomas A. Edison's discovery of the electric light. While the appropriateness of a national celebration for such a valuable invention and utility as the electric light is not to be denied, the newspapers were not immediately made aware that Mr. Bernays was directing the jubilee from behind the scenes.

Wide World

One of the prize-winning sculptures *in the national soap-sculpture competition* arranged by Mr. Bernays

Typical Technique

Ostensibly, Henry Ford was sponsor for the mammoth affair. That it was a success in bringing countless columns of free newspaper publicity for the electric utilities was shown by the one fact that President Hoover and many other public officials journeyed to Dearborn, Michigan, as the guests of Mr. Ford.

One of the best examples of the typical Bernays technique was the campaign for the luggage industry. In the twenties, women began wearing fewer clothes and bobbing their hair. It was the "scanties" era. This reacted unfavorably on the luggage business. Mr. Bernays got busy and promoted interviews with society women and film stars deploring the careless traveling habits of American women.

No woman, these leaders said, ever should go away for a week-end without a complete ensemble and spare dresses. Luggage never was mentioned in these press interviews, but the ladies who wanted to keep "in style" found that they had to buy more luggage to carry their complete ensembles. The sales charts of the manufacturers began to react accordingly.

In similar manner, Mr. Bernays has caused millions of women to buy velvet dresses and coats in preference to another material. For a soap company he engineered a national sculpture contest, with soap as the material, instead of clay, and even obtained a national artists' organization to sponsor the judging.

When women bobbed their hair it looked bad for the hair-net manufacturers, but Mr. Bernays supplied his magic formula and the industry was stabilized and kept busy. For suddenly, health officials, prominent doctors, and others began demanding that the restaurant-eating public be protected from the menace of hair. Hair in a patron's soup, they said in a loud chorus, not only was exceedingly unpleasant, but was dangerous to health. So waitresses were ordered, even by law, in some places, to wear hair nets while working.

Mr. Bernays perhaps is the frankest member of his trade. He makes no secret of his technique. His broad interest, he explains, is his conviction that people are living to-day in government by propaganda and he thinks "the whole trend of government is toward the recognition of public opinion in shaping our whole lives."

"This has created the situation in which opinion-management is one of the most vital forces to-day," he said, "especially in preserving democracy. If you want to preserve democracy, or to create fascism, to-day, the only way is through opinion-management. Whether it is in cigarettes, or in a political movement, or an infant's food, it is necessary to recognize mass opinion."

His job, he explained, is to be technical adviser "to men, or groups, in order to help them gain more successfully their public objectives. This holds equally well with political and social aspects, as well as with soap, food, and shoes.

"Human attitudes are no more of a mystery, or difficult of measurement, than a three-dimensional object. If I can find out what the motives are, I can take my object and project it into human attitudes."

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The NRA and Protective Laws for Women

The Higher Standards Imposed by the Codes Have Rendered State Statutes Obsolete, and Have Raised the Status of Women Through Changed National Psychology

By Maud Younger

THE NRA in its onward sweep has uprooted many established ideas and customs — customs long condoned, ideas long cherished. It is charged with overrunning sweat-shops and States' rights, abolishing child labor, and dooming the small independent business man.

Amazingly too, it has solved the problem of special labor laws for women, relegating that whole vexed question to what is beginning already to seem an incredibly remote economic past.

So painlessly, almost imperceptibly indeed, has this been accomplished in the whirlwind transition from the old order of things to one still in the making, that the effect of the Recovery Act upon such legislation is not yet fully apparent even to its proponents and sponsors, who little dreamed what it would do, or realize even now what it has done, to such cherished ideas as the minimum wage and other welfare laws for women only.

International

Improvement of working conditions for women has been attempted by NRA codes

Yet to-day, to any one pausing, however briefly, to take a long breath and a backward look over the road we have come, from the crest of the high hill to which we have so rapidly climbed, it appears to many that protective laws for women and children in industry have been swept aside—superseded and rendered obsolete by the higher standards imposed by the NRA codes.

Around women's minimum-wage legislation, imported from England in 1847, there has raged for the past decade an intense and bitter controversy among women's organizations.

Controversy Ended

It is the unique distinction of the NRA that it has succeeded, albeit unwittingly, in terminating this controversy on the basis of a solution satisfactory to all concerned.

Tho protective legislation was well established before women were nationally enfranchised, forty-three States having laws limiting women's work prior to 1920, enactment of such measures was due largely to organized labor.

Upon adoption, however, of the national suffrage amendment, the nineteenth to be written into the Constitution, women awoke to this new method of achieving results, and, looking about for results to achieve, began indorsing measure after measure for legislative enactment. Increasingly for the first few years following enfranchisement, women's organizations indorsed protective legislation or, inversely, opposed industrial equality, in large numbers, later reduced by the withdrawals of several groups.

Among these were the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National League of Women Voters, National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Jewish Women, the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Association of Teachers, the National Association of Homeopathic Women Physicians. Organizations which lined up with them but later withdrew were the American Association of University Women, the members voting to study the question before again registering themselves pro or con; the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the National Business and Professional Women who had opposed industrial equality in a letter to Congress.

On the other side of the question, upholding equality as against protection, were the National Woman's Party, the National Association of Women Lawyers, various State organizations of Business and Professional Women, Zonta and Quota clubs, and an increasing number of industrial groups and other self-supporting women who, growing more articulate on the political field and more numerous on the economic, are realizing more fully the effect of such laws on their opportunity for employment and advancement.

Curiously enough, the contentions of both sides concerning these laws are true, the difference in attitude toward them being largely a matter of emphasis, of the relative importance attached to one or the other contention by the two schools of thought.

For there is no doubt that, as stated by one side or the other, the effects of such laws are:

1. To shorten hours and increase wages for women in the lower registers.

2. To help men by the establishment of higher standards for women in industry.

3. To handicap women in securing work, since such special regulations do not apply also to men, and thus tend toward the replacement of women by men and boys.

4. To lower women's economic status, keep them in the ranks with little chance of advancement, and to perpetuate the psychology that they are cheap labor and inferior to other adult workers.

So much for the effect of the protective laws on women. Now for the effect of the codes upon such laws, beginning with the abolition of child labor.

Down through the English Common Law, women have, with children, been regarded as wards of the State, to be legislated for as minors, the laws limiting hours of work applying to both, and rating alike the capacity of woman and child. Now, with the abolition through the codes, of child labor, the chain that has bound women as wage-earners to children has been broken and a millstone taken from the necks of women in industry.

Next comes the inclusion of men in hour regulations, with equally vital effect upon special laws. This inclusion had long been urged by feminists who repeatedly pointed out that where regulations apply to a woman and not to her male competitors for the job, she is at a disadvantage in the eyes of employers and is handicapped in securing work.

The inclusion of men, however, was always opposed by organized labor, since an eight-hour day by law would remove the strongest incentive to organization.

To-day, however, with the code inclusion of men in hour regulations, and the wide-spread acceptance of the idea which is changing the psychology of the nation toward protective laws, men and women now are on the same basis.

Handicaps Removed

The inclusion of men with women in the codes, along with the abolition of child labor, not only has removed age-old handicaps but has raised the status of woman from child to adult.

Finally, the abolition of the sweat-shop through the higher NRA standards, has abolished the conditions with which the special legislation was created to cope, thereby making the laws themselves unnecessary and nullifying the majority of them.

The conclusion is obvious that the only remaining effect of such laws is to handicap women seeking work.

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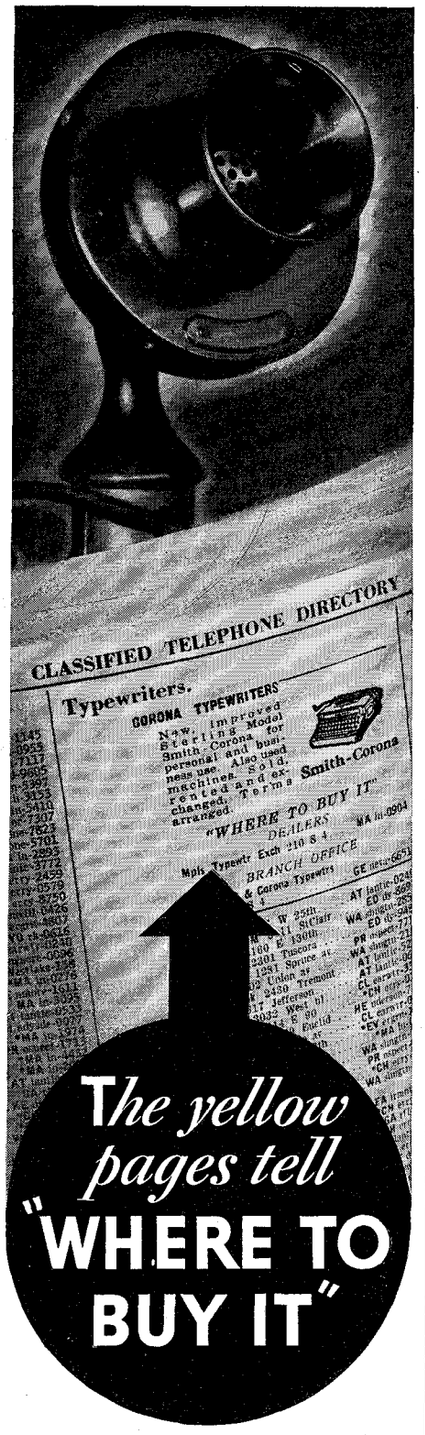

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

New Governments in Europe: The Trend Toward Dictatorship. By Vera Micheles Dean, Bailey W. Diffie, Malbone W. Graham, and Mildred S. Wertheimer, with an introduction by Raymond Leslie Buell. New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons; $2.50.

Crisis Government: By Lindsay Rogers. New York: W. W. Norton and Company; $1.75.

Until after the World War, the Western World believed in democracy; it rated "progress" in terms of the development of parliamentary democracy. After the war "to make the world safe for democracy" had been won, democracies began to topple. In the decade after the end of the war, Albania, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, Russia, Turkey, and Yugoslavia gave up the pretense of constitutional rule, which, in Bernard Shaw's phrase, "rubs a very great deal of the gilt off the gingerbread of democracy." Since then Germany has gone ultra-anti-democratic; Spain and Lithuania have restored vestiges of democracy.

"New Governments in Europe" examines the fact-record of democracy in eight European States; its authors, members of the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association, express their own preference for democracy, but have little faith that the method of dictatorship may not spread still further.

"Crisis Government" studies the same facts more philosophically, and emerges with more optimism. Its author, Lindsay Rogers, is a professor of public law at Columbia University who has spent years in fighting, travel, and study in Europe. Al Smith, when Governor of New York, used to call him in to help on ticklish labor situations in New York City. More recently, General Johnson called him to Washington for six weeks, and he stayed six months, as Deputy Administrator of the National Recovery Act. In his book he surveys the field in Europe and America, and concludes that, despite appearances, the phenomenon of dictatorships is temporary. "The plain fact is that no workable better substitute for representative institutions has yet been found."

Both these books stress the superficiality of critics who class the Roosevelt Administration with European dictatorships. President Roosevelt, Mr. Buell points out, "did not abolish the Constitution, nor did he assume any illegal powers; he did, however, induce Congress to vest in him far-reaching control over the economic life of the country. . . . Congress remained the ultimate source of authority; fair elections were held; universal suffrage continued in effect; it still was possible to appeal to the courts against the acts of public officials; and freedom of the press, speech, and radio were not curtailed. The Roosevelt Administration, moreover, did not ferret out opposition by a system of espionage and secret police. Nor did it attempt to suppress the labor unions."

Things look different in Germany, Italy, Russia, and the little Baltic countries which have been veering toward dictatorships. In fact, the Foreign Policy Association writers think it "by no means certain" that England, France, and the United States may not turn desperately to the opiates of authoritarianism.

Fascism has a mystic appeal, they point out, which, for a time, may act as a substitute for economic reform. It gives youth something to believe in. It demands that the individual surrender his will to supreme and unquestioned authority; and the tired, hopeless middle classes of Europe have found in that surrender a comfort and a solace. It offers weary nations at least a sense of destiny.

Professor Rogers recognizes these lures, but keeps his eyes on the far horizon, and refuses to be alarmed. He admits that democratically-elected leaders have often proved to be short-sighted midgets; but so, he notes, have the undemocratically-selected leaders of big business, particularly the bankers. Neither the dictators nor the democrats have yet solved the problems of machine-age economics. On the whole, the Roosevelt method, he reports, has worked better in America than the Hitler method in Germany.

As to those Utopians who believe that "National Planning," or a New Deal, can solve all our difficulties in a single day, this sane and witty professor quotes the Irish peasant who was told, years ago, that Ireland soon would have Home Rule.

"May the Good Lord have pity on us," said the peasant.

"What?" asked the politician. "Don't you want Home Rule?"

"I'll tell you," said the peasant. "Now, you, sir, are a good Christian. Aren't you? Like me, you want to go to heaven. But we don't wish to go there this evening, do we?"

Worth Reading

Beyond the Mexique Bay. By Aldous Huxley. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.75.) In which the biologist-novelist wanders through Central America, and reflects on civilization, art, race and women.

Alice James: Her Brothers—Her Journal. Edited by Anna Robeson Burr. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $2.50.) Discovering the forgotten and witty sister of William and Henry James.

Escape From the Soviets. By Tatiana Tchernavin. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $2.50.) An authentic and dramatic narrative.

Indeed This Flesh. By Grace Flandrau. (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas; $2.50.) A distinguished novel about an ordinary man.

Short Stories, Scraps and Shavings. By George Bernard Shaw. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $2.50.) If you like Shaw.

A Field Guide to the Birds. By Roger Tory Peterson. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Company; $2.75.) The most practical and accurate field handbook yet issued.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

The Southwest in an unfamiliar pattern of strong contrasts. From *The New Republic:*

12 O'CLOCK FREIGHT

BY HILDEGARDE FLANNER

Away, four miles, I heard the Santa Fé
Go down the track, and I could see the sight,
A freighter pulling out with cryptic cars,
So sealed and sullen in the flowered night.

At home and in my mind I saw her draw
Her secrets where black fences line the rail,
And choking orange groves abandoned to
No rain and flaky pestilence of scale.

And then by palmy drives and boulevards
Where stucco gleams beside the carob-tree,
And Spanish patios in vain enclose
Lone hearts from Iowa and Kankakee.

On by the oaks whose forest stoops upon
The listing hills: and once the drift of deer
Drew down with winter's waters green,
A herd of dreams in glassy atmosphere.

Here comes, she comes, here comes the glooming train
Flying her bloody smoke. People in bed
Rouse halfway, and made lonely at the sound
Touch hands and touch their hands to a dear head.

And tell me, night, the names of all the men
Who ride the freight train, stretched upon the cars,
Heavy and motherless and rockasleep,
Their hungry faces pointed at the stars.

What destiny, dark suburb, what asylum
Of rot will they slip off into at last,
When on the final freighter, oh caboose,
The ruby jerk and leer of light go past?

Into the valley, long San Gabriel,
The train crawls bleak and moaning down the track,
And from the rails the starlight spurts again
With sudden gush of brightness after black.

Inevitably one thinks of Wordsworth's "Westminster Bridge," but it might be Brooklyn Bridge, or any bridge in any city. From *The Gypsy* (Cincinnati):

CITY DAWN

BY DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS

My city sleeps, but I, instead,
Am up and out. For now I dare
To try to take it by surprise . . .
Before it rubs its blinking eyes
And starts from bed.
Its smokey hair
Is snarled in stars and rumpled lies
Upon the pillow of the skies

Almost everybody's grandma and almost everybody's grandma's young folks will warm to this, from *The Gypsy* (Cincinnati).

OLD WOMEN

BY FRANCES ALEXANDER

I love the mellow minds
Of old and weathered women
Full of fondly hoarded loves
And little dwindled hates,
With here and there
A vase of happiness, or a bowl of joy
Still making fragrant
The house of wisdom
That they keep
Open to you and me,
Where we may seek
What really matters
After all.

"There are two conspicuous prophets in the land. There is . . . Mark Sullivan . . . then there is Walter Lippmann."

Frank H. Simonds in an article, "A Youth Revolution in America?" in the New York Herald Tribune Magazine, April 8, 1934.

MARK SULLIVAN

WALTER LIPPMANN

It is significant that both of these men hailed as major prophets by Mr. Simonds are New York Herald Tribune writers. Each of them presents his own interpretations of events in the pages of this newspaper. Although their philosophies and their points of view may be different on many subjects, they are both authentic spokesmen for the trend of events in this country. They present the case for the two sides of important questions which fair-minded Americans have always recognized and respected. Mark Sullivan's articles appear in the Herald Tribune on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday; Walter Lippmann's on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

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On the Current Screen

The rich material of frontier life, which has given a pattern and substance to one of the most popular and distinctive of cinematic forms, the Western, proves an almost inexhaustible treasure for the scenarists. Those who are a little weary of sex and gangster motion-pictures, or Cinderella tales about poor working girls, will find such an offering as **Stingaree (AAA*)** a welcome relief.

Courtesy of R.K.O.—Radio Pictures

Mary Boland, Henry Stephenson, and Irene Dunne in "Stingaree"

In this instance, several variations have been made on the theme of the chivalrous cowboy, the rancher's lovely daughter, and the villain, altho the conventions of the horse opera have been retained. Set in Australia in the 'seventies, the screen romance deals with the high doings of a Robin Hood, who risks his life to start a young girl on an operatic career, and, finally, carries her off on a white charger to his mountainous retreat. Replete with action, and colorful in backgrounds, it proves a fantastic, but exciting entertainment, with some delightful songs as occasional musical entertainment.

Richard Dix and Irene Dunne, whom you possibly remember in "Cimarron," are the stars of the work. Their performances are in no sense brilliant, but they succeed in sustaining the mood of improbable romance so imperative in the production, while Miss Dunne demonstrates a very agreeable voice in the interpolated songs. Mary Boland is guilty of considerable overacting in attempting to provide comic relief during the proceedings, but Conway Tearle, Henry Stephenson, and Una O'Connor give nicely modulated characterizations in minor parts.

* * * *

Sadie McKee (AA)—In her new starring vehicle, Joan Crawford works valiantly with a preposterous plot to little artistic avail. Adapted from the Vina Delmar story, the work describes the metamorphosis of a scullery maid from rags to riches, and traces her shifting allegiance to three different men. Miss Crawford's gifts are too limited to make the story more than a hodgepodge of sentiment and fraudulent dramatic situations.

He Was Her Man (AA)—The ardent admirers of James Cagney will be disappointed in the material he has been given in his latest acting assignment. The scenarists have attempted to combine a gangster melodrama with a romantic idyll of a fishing village and it requires all of the assured skill of Mr. Cagney at keeping a rôle clearly defined and vital to give the motion-picture some semblance of distinction. There are good minor characterizations by Victor Jory, as a Portuguese fisherman in a California village, and Frank Craven and Russell Hopton as underworld characters who discover him in his hideout.

* * * *

The Black Cat (AA)—Nothing but the title remains in this screen transcription of Edgar Allan Poe's classic short story. The narrative has been shaped to give full scope to the talents of Bela Lugosi and Boris Karloff at inducing horror. A fantastic melodrama of revenge, murder, and satanism, it has little to recommend it.

* * * *

Friday the Thirteenth (AA)—Patterned after the brilliant "Rome Express," this new British production just falls short of being exciting screen entertainment. Most of the individual narratives, which come to a focal point in a bus crash, either are too trivial, or sketchy, to give the work power, or conviction.

* * * *

Production Futures—Columbia Pictures have started work on "The Criminal Within," another Jekyll-Hyde case . . . United Artists will release "Trans-Atlantic Showboat" soon . . . Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer are producing "The Winning Ticket," a story by Robert Hopkins about the Irish Sweepstakes . . . The same company has adapted Anne Austin's novel, "Wicked Woman," for Mady Christians as her first starring vehicle . . . Janet Gaynor's next picture for Fox will be "Servant's Entrance" . . . Paul Muni will star in "Border Town" for Warners.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S. O. S. Iceberg, *F. P. 1, *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law.	*The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of a Kind, *Wild Cargo, *We're Not Dressing, *Twentieth Century, Marionettes, The Crime Doctor, Double Door, *No Greater Glory, *Stingaree.

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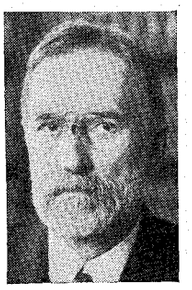
Ohio Must Pay Federal Tax For State Liquor Monopoly

Despite the fact that the sale of liquor is a State monopoly in Ohio, taxes must be paid to the Federal Government, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided unanimously. The issue, said Justice George Sutherland, who wrote the opinion handed down by the final court of appeal, was settled years ago in a South Carolina case.

"When a State enters the market-place, seeking customers, it divests itself of its quasi-sovereignty *pro tanto*, and takes on the character of a trader, so far, at least, as the taxing power of the Federal Government is concerned," Mr. Justice Sutherland held.



Underwood

Justice Sutherland

In handing down this opinion, the Supreme Court denied Ohio's motion to file a bill of complaint involving the original jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Justice Sutherland asserted that the question had been settled in Ben Tillman's day in the famous case of the South Carolina liquor dispensaries.

At that time, the Supreme Court ruled that "whenever a State engages in a business which is of a private nature, that business is not withdrawn from the taxing power of the nation." In its latest opinion, the highest court acknowledged the firmly-established legalistic principle that operations by States whereby they exercised governmental powers were exempt from Federal taxation.

Tax Immunity Limited

Ohio, however, had insisted that the State enterprise was immune from Federal taxation, and that the acts of Congress, in imposing such levies, by their terms did not embrace a State, its officers, or its employees. It was argued that the attempt was to tax a sovereign State.

"By the very terms of the rule, the immunity of the States from Federal taxation is limited to those agencies which are of a governmental character," said the Sutherland opinion. "Whenever a State engages in business of a private nature, it exercises non-governmental functions, and the business, tho conducted by the State, is not immune from the exercise of the power of taxation which the Constitution vests in the Congress."

The Supreme Court held that police power, "applied to business activities, is the power to regulate those activities, not to engage in them."

The court dismissed as "fanciful" an argument that with adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the liquor traffic ceased to be private, and that repeal changed its status sufficiently so a State could sell beverages under the police power. Ohio said the State had bought more than $4,500,000 worth of liquor for 187 dispensaries.

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Are "the Intelligentsia" Intelligent?

Their Background, Writer Believes, Is All "Front" Which Can Be Punctured By Posing a Few Questions on the Machine Age and the Mechanics of Living

By Berton Braley

BROADLY speaking, "the Intelligentsia" are the Intellectuals, those who are supposed to exercise the brain more than the brawn. More narrowly speaking, the Intelligentsia are the Thinkers who think no other group thinks—which is one of the attitudes that constitutes the Intelligentsia's unintelligence.

Intelligence may be described as "capacity to know or understand." The more general concept is, however, that intelligence is the quality of sensitiveness to mental stimuli—ability to use the brain, and the exercise of that ability—and is not to be confused with education.

First, analyze "capacity to know or understand."

The accompanying questionnaire might test their knowledge, their information. They like to talk of the public's thirteen-year-old mind, so it is only fair to examine their own mental age. This happens to be a machine era. Moderate knowledge of how machines function, therefore, is part of true sophistication.

Take this questionnaire as it is, and I'll wager three to two that the Intelligentsia won't rate over 40 on a scale of 100. They'll reach the mental age of eleven on knowledge of matters which are the very basis and foundation of their material lives. That seems to me much more important ignorance than the mob's probable inability to distinguish between Attila and Attica. Yet, where the Herd generally is inclined to be humble about its ignorance of cultural subjects, the average member of the Intelligentsia tends to make a virtue of his mechanical imbecility.

Selected Topics

If knowledge of the mechanics of living doesn't seem significant, try selected Intelligentsia on business and finance. Just a few ordinary terms such as overhead, jobbing, turnover, spread, profit, and loss. Suggest they briefly describe the process of bankruptcy, voluntary, or involuntary. Try them on options, binders, first and second mortgages, amortization, warranty deeds, abstract of title, and a few other simple examples of the technology of real estate. Query them as to the distinction between Federal Reserve Notes and National Bank Notes. Ask them what the Federal Reserve System is. Inquire as to what they know about a trust company's function. Try such a primary test as "What is a clearing house?"

Have the Intelligentsia, as a group, ever been right about anything? Or, if you don't like the word "right," say "correct"? Was it the Intelligentsia, or the soldiers, who foresaw the Great War? Was it the Intelligentsia in France who prophesied and brought about the French Revolution, or was it the stomachs of the mob shrieking for food? Rousseau? How much could the sansculottes read?

You *would* expect that the Intelligentsia could and would be intelligent about art. Yet the demonstrable fact is that all down the centuries the "ballyhooed" bards have gone out like a birthday candle, and the "snooted" bards still are being read.

An "I.Q." for Super-Minds

Try this brief questionnaire on the next group of the super-minded you encounter:

What is a steam turbine?
A compensating engine?
What is the principle of a gasoline motor?
What is the function of a carburetor?
How do the gears work?
The differential?
What is the essential difference between a gasoline and a Diesel motor?
How does a dynamo generate current?
What is the difference between a dynamo and a motor?
What is the difference between direct and alternating current and which is used in long-distance transmission?
What is meant by high-tension wires?
What is a transformer?
What makes an electric toaster toast?
How does a telephone transmit speech?
How does a radio operate?
What keeps a plane in the air?
What are ailerons and where located?
What is the difference between Bessemer and open-hearth steel?
What is the difference between a rotary and a flat-bed press?
A Monotype and a Mergenthaler?
How is stereotyping done? How are half-tones made?
What is a caisson? A cofferdam?
Why do "sand hogs"—tunnel drivers—work in compressed air?
What is a machine tool?
A micrometer?
What are reamers?
Turret lathes?
What is a diamond drill? What is it used for?

Credulous Public

They talk of the credulous public—but who falls hardest for astrology, numerology, and such? Is it the credulous masses who entertain wandering swamis, mahatmas, and babus? Was it the credulous masses who swallowed hook, line, and sinker that synthetic Russian novel put over by a few chuckling humorists some years ago?

The reason there are so few genuine prophets and seers among the Intelligentsia is that they think by formula and custom. Not by the formula and custom of the Herd, but by the tenets and clichés of their own group. Since it's a small group, it's restricted thinking.

When the More Serious Intelligentsia start off on a campaign, or a symposium, on the standardization of thought, for instance, they all write alike. Their charge is standardized to a degree beyond any standardization they attack. When they start a magazine devoted to "free expression," it almost inevitably becomes tighter and tenser in its intellectual limits than the most reactionary of publications.

One would think that the Intelligentsia always would be taking life apart to see what made it run; that they'd independently test all formulas, including their own, in the clear light of cerebration; that they'd put a grain of salt on the tail of every cuckoo bird which peeped an oft-repeated cliché. Instead, they are the greatest shibboleth-shakers extant, the most credulous of "credo-crooners."

"Sez You" Is Retort

You can explode just about every item in the credo of the Intelligentsia by saying, "Sez You," and making them try to prove it. They themselves would have to construct a new credo if they ever applied their minds to testing the old one in relation to the real facts of life, but that would require intelligence, so they make the old one serve, whether it works or not.

It may be said that I have set up a straw Intelligentsia to knock down, but I have an indefinite group very definitely in mind. I'm not discussing the millions of intelligent and educated people who do the real thinking, but the crowd you mean when you say "Intelligentsia."

That crowd, unfortunately, has an influence on one's point of view that is temporarily important, even if not permanently significant.

Its dicta are accepted far too readily by those who don't examine the background of the dicta-ters.

This article is an attempt to survey that background, and to prove that the background of the Intelligentsia is all "front."

Children's Theater Planned

Plans for a permanent professional children's theater which will cater to the special needs and interests of New York school children were announced recently by a newly-incorporated group known as the American Children's Theater. Many leading educators appear among the incorporators and the first production is scheduled for the fall.

The theater will be a non-profit organization, and will be conducted along the lines of State-endowed children's theaters of Europe. Lasar Galpern will be the director.

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Vocational Guidance: Fake or Boon?

Educational World Is Sharply Divided Over Value of Occupational Counsel in New Approach to Job Problem Facing Youth

Is vocational guidance a fake medicine with false claims, or is it a useful and dependable aid directing young people into the proper jobs and careers? If recent outbursts of educators are to be taken at face value, the educational world is pretty well divided on the subject, and the depression, with its surplus of workers over jobs, brought about the split.

"Vocational guidance as practised to-day in high schools and colleges throughout the country can lead only to shattered hopes and bitter disappointment for hundreds of thousands of students now receiving the so-called vocational counseling," asserted Dr. Irving Lorge, the protagonist of the fight. Doctor Lorge, who is research associate in the Institute of Educational Research at Teachers College, Columbia University, based his remarks on a twelve-year survey in which 2,500 boys and girls in New York City elementary schools were studied.

"Vocational guidance is in danger of making a virtue of charlatanism," he said. Counselors and advisers, supposedly mapping out the type of work best suited for adolescents and adults, have no more basis in rendering their decisions than have fortune-tellers, astrologists, or palm-readers, he said, adding that vocational guidance to-day "is no better than guessing and considerably less honest."

These were strong words, and found quick reply from Dr. Harry D. Kitson, who is director of the vocational guidance department of Teachers College, Columbia University. Doctor Kitson has devoted years of work in the field and strongly denied that vocational guidance is "fortune-telling." He challenged Doctor Lorge's conception of guidance, and said it was anything but clairvoyance.

The well-trained vocational counselor, Doctor Kitson said, will refuse to predict a vocation for an advisee, deeming it "morally wrong to make people's decisions for them." The proper function of the counselor "is to help the individual to become interested in worthy occupations, to find information about them, and to examine the conditions, opportunities and rewards obtained in them. He also assists the individual in making an inventory of his present assets—physical, psychological, social, and economic.

Dr. Harold F. Clark

"The enlightened servants of the vocational guidance movement are not trying to make of vocational guidance a science. Even at its highest development it will only be an art like the practise of healing, teaching, and nursing."

Another educator of Teachers College at Columbia, Dr. Harold F. Clark, economist, entered the vocational guidance controversy and suggested a new approach for the problem of jobs. In addition he assailed many claims of the vocational counselors, asserting many of the features of training youth for certain occupations to be absurd in the face of present-day facts.

Dr. Harry D. Kitson

"There are approximately 6,000 positions for aviators in the country," he said, "and yet 500,000 boys of high school age have expressed their plan in vocational guidance conferences to become aviators. Obviously only a small fraction of this number can be absorbed in this field. In many high schools it is not unusual for 30 to 50 per cent. of the boys to choose the professions of engineering, medicine, and law for their future careers, and yet in these three occupations there are less than 2 per cent. of the population."

Urging a complete revision of vocational guidance methods, Doctor Clark said there should be a master occupational plan for the entire country, based on the assumption that the 125,000,000 persons in the country must be distributed throughout the work to be done. "The primary assumption should be that all the people will be used in work—that the available work should be divided and new work created."

Writing in *Occupations*, the Vocational Guidance Magazine, Doctor Clark said occupational planning is necessary to-day in any type of economic order. "As long as every man is largely self-sufficient occupational planning is superfluous. When the industrial world begins to specialize and Detroit makes automobiles, Pittsburgh makes steel, and Lowell produces textiles, then it becomes vitally important to know something of the number of people needed to produce textiles or any other item.

"One of the few things about which we can be quite positive is that there is more work to be done in the United States than the present number of people can possibly do. We need more things and more services than we can possibly provide for ourselves. Many people have feared that the rapid introduction of machinery would displace so many men that it would not be possible to find work for all. It can not be too emphatically stated that even if new and completely automatic machinery were to be introduced into every factory in the land, unemployment would still be unnecessary."

Doctor Clark proposed an occupational plan which would involve the setting up of a central statistical agency in Washington which, on the basis of all the estimates prepared by local community bodies, would prepare a master-plan estimating the number of people that will be needed in each occupation in future periods.

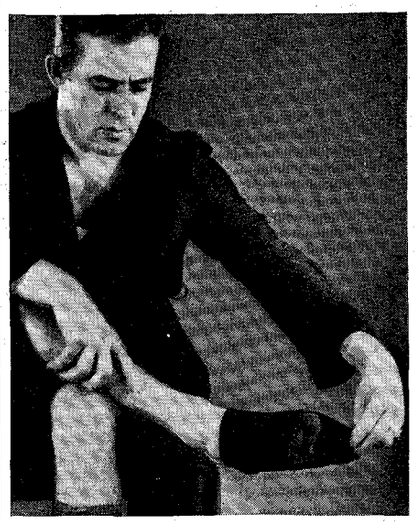
He blamed

PERSPIRATION

for those CLAMMY SOCKS...

But the real cause was

ATHLETE'S FOOT



MILLIONS of people who think they suffer from nothing more than perspiring feet will do well to take a look at the flesh between their toes tonight.

Does it feel moist and sticky? Are there white, seeping blisters? Or does the skin look red, angry, with itching? Is it scaly, peeling, cracked open and raw? Any one of these danger signals warns that more is wrong than merely perspiration.

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Fads and Fashions in Financial Futures

"Fliers" Flutter Across Speculative Markets, All Taking Seemingly Different Courses, Yet All Have Common Destination—Up, Then Down

By Ferdinand Lundberg

THERE are fads and fashions in speculative and investment devices, and, unlike the fashion in clothes, they seldom repeat themselves except in performance. In appearance, investment and speculative vehicles all seem slightly different, altho they all have a common destination—they go up, then they go down.

Recently, gold-mining shares and silver metal futures have been the modish speculative devices employed to induce the great American public to take a chance with hard-earned money. Never, until recently, has silver been a general speculative commodity in the United States, altho for centuries it has played that rôle in the bazaars of the Orient. Not since the days of the Klondike gold rush have gold shares figured prominently in speculation, altho in London, under the cognomen of Kaffirs, they have a regular following.

Once the boom in gold shares and silver futures is over, it will be forgotten by the public, and something new, or seemingly new, will be trotted out instead. Precedent shows this and Bernard E. ("Ben") Smith, market operator who has just returned from a vacation in Africa and London, already has stepped forward to nominate shellac.

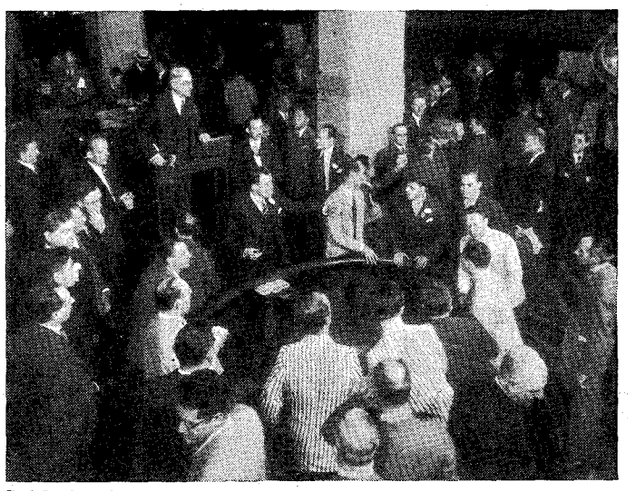
There is no futures market for shellac here as there is in London, altho the United States has futures markets for turpentine, cotton-seed oil, silk, raw hides, jute, rubber, grains, cotton, silver, copper, tin, and other things.

Silver Now Marketed

Those who might be inclined to scoff at a futures market for shellac would do well to remember that three years ago there was no futures market on the continent for silver. Yet silver now has a large speculative following. And shellac may have a great future for it, for all one knows, because Mr. Smith has the reputation of having been consistently correct about the markets all through the depression.

In the early days of this century, traction shares were the popular investment and speculative medium. Around 1900 a man without traction shares was considered to have no future. Of course, those who overstayed the traction boom were like those who stayed too long with radio: they had to join some financial nudist camp. Back in 1900, a first mortgage on some sound real estate also was considered safe, both as speculation and investment, but those who held on too long now are receiving letters from mortgage holders' protective committees.

After the war automobile shares captured the popular fancy, and soon passed from the realm of plain speculation to the point where they became regarded as investments. Back in the 'seventies and 'eighties, railroad shares were bought widely, both for speculation and investment, but they soon became unknown quantities as far as any general rule went. Mining shares also were popular then; no matter if they were for an asbestos mine.



Pach Brothers photograph

Around the trading-post of the exchanges, the tide of speculation ebbs and flows

In the early half of the nineteenth century, bank and canal shares were regarded as ideal for speculation, but the bank shares soon passed into the investment category and the canal shares gave way to railroad shares just as wagon and bicycle shares were to give way to automobile and aviation shares.

Speculation takes place in many things in addition to stocks. During the recent international currency uncertainty, foreign bonds became dynamic performers and attracted many speculators. Silver futures also were elevated to a place of speculative importance overshadowing rubber, coffee, and many of the grains.

Wall Street Wonders

Attempts have been made, unsuccessfully, many times to get speculative booms started in many kinds of commodities and securities. Altho speculative markets have been established for some time in raw hides, jute, silk, and cotton-seed oil their sponsors never have been able to get much of a public following. The cotton-seed oil market had something of a boom a few years ago, but it petered out.

The question now before the Wall Street medicine men is: What will be the next big speculative medium? Shellac? Television shares? Some undiscovered chemical? Zeppelin lines?

Will it be something entirely new to the speculative markets, or will it be some commodity, or security, which hitherto has been neglected by speculators? The world-wide tangle of currencies suggests that something might be done in a speculative way with currencies, except that currency speculation usually is found only on "bootleg" markets, as on the "Black Bourse," in Europe. This is because governments frown on having their currencies tossed around by the caprices and vagaries of market gamblers.

It has been found that the public usually does not like to resume large-scale speculation in stocks and commodities of the kind which have been boomed and have fallen. For this reason there is doubt whether large-scale speculation can be resumed in radio, motion-picture, railroad, aviation, or mining shares. For this reason, shrewd, practical psychologists like "Ben" Smith nominate shellac, a common product known to everybody, but not in the setting of a speculative market.

If some of the possibilities suggested for future speculators seem outlandish and too bizarre for a public often burnt, one need only recall the big Dutch tulip speculation back in the seventeenth century, when anyone not long on tulips in Europe was considered lacking in enterprise and monetary acumen.

There also was the South Sea Bubble and the Mississippi Bubble, and many other speculative sprees, all of which ended in collapse.

Turning British Coal Into Oil

Another evidence of renewed aggressiveness on the part of British business men is shown by the plan to turn England's stock of coal—which has been almost a drug on the market—into oil by the newly devised hydrogenation process.

The Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., is already putting men to work to provide for the plant, which will be in full operation before the end of the year. It is expected that 100,000 tons of oil will be turned out yearly in addition to various coal by-products. Arrangements have been made to turn over the oil in bulk to distributors.

As Sir Harry McGowan, Chairman of Chemical, said at the last annual meeting as quoted in a *Wall Street Journal* dispatch: "No steps could be too bold or too vigorous for the present temper of the British people."

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Topics in Brief

RED ink made millions think.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

FRANCE is raising a bigger army on the interest due Uncle Sam.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE way to make a war impossible is to fight it on a cash basis.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

APPARENTLY THE LITERARY DIGEST is making the country safe for the New Deal. —*Boston Globe.*

INSULL says he's afraid he won't get justice in the United States. So are we.—*Mobile (Ala.) Register.*

INTRIGUING combinations of the whole alphabet can never put Supply & Demand out of business.—*Toledo Blade.*

As it turned out, the chief accomplishment of the war was to make the world safe for Japan.—*Birmingham News.*

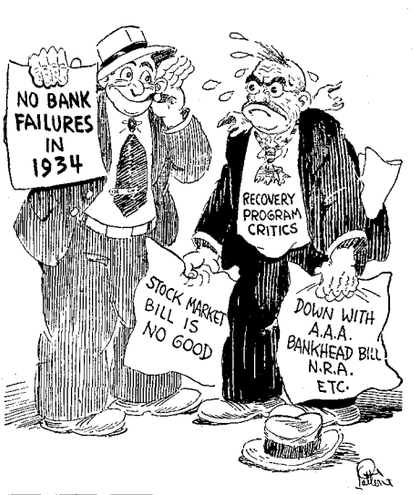
THE Government's crime corps might investigate the attempted hold-up by the Western silver bloc.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IT seems strange that no philanthropy has yet suggested a "Be Kind to General Johnson Week."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IT is fortunate that the Chicago fair is to be open again this year. Mr. Insull missed it last year.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

A RADIO station to be erected in Turkey will be able to send messages to America. We can hardly wait to know what kind of tooth paste they use over there.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

JUDGED by the way the prominent Republicans don't want it, the chairmanship of the G. O. P. national committee ought to be saddled on some Democrat. —*San Diego Union.*



"What Say?"

—Patton in the Dallas *Journal*

IT'S plain that Germany harbors no ambition to become the armless wonder of the world.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

DESPITE all the other initials a great many Americans are still struggling along under the IOU.—*Tampa Tribune.*

Yeh, But It's Kind o' Tough on the Caddie

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

THE light-ship was sunk by a liner and the light magnate was sunk by another kind of a crash.—*Miami Herald.*

GLORIA SWANSON says her fourth marriage was a mistake. This rather disposes of the old try, try again theory.—*Toledo Blade.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT makes nothing of going to Congress and saying: "Brother, have you got a billion?"—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

IT seems war debts are a factor in the unsettled state in France. By the way, what is France offering in the way of an unsettlement?—*Detroit News.*

THE fact Vice-President Garner refused a $2,500 check for a magazine article, makes one think he didn't write it right.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

THE politicians say the President is lucky, and sometimes it seems so. No sooner had Dave Reed won in Pennsylvania than THE LITERARY DIGEST poll returns began coming in.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

BACK in New York the scientists pay $150 for an "anonymous" father. Out here in Kansas a near relative grabs a shotgun and gives him a wife.—*Douglas County Republican.*

In other words, an "anonymous" secret in New York becomes a military social event in Kansas.—*Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital.*

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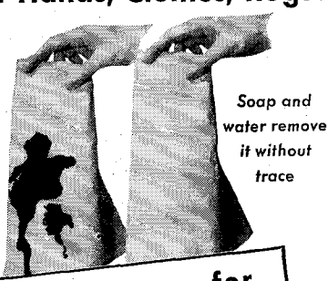

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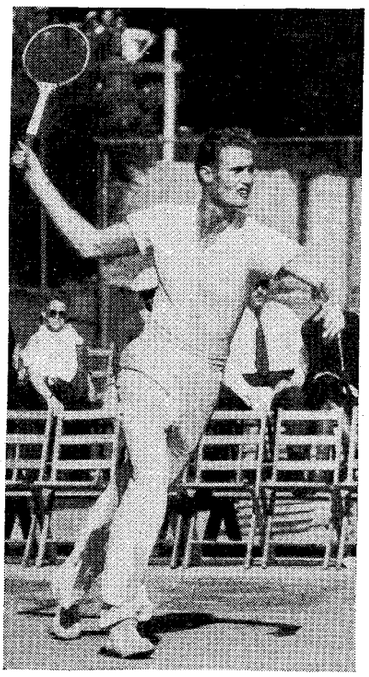
Davis Cup Tennis Rackets Rattle in the Presses

Race for Supremacy Under Way as Nations Launch Preparedness Drive Enlisting Youth in a World Tennis War Fought Under the Code of Sportsmanship

WITH the murmur of real wars rising well above a whisper among the cold steel cylinders of gas and high explosives, the spectacle of the youth of all the great Powers girding themselves for battle on the fresh green turf of tennis courts, with no more weapons than a wood-framed mesh of gut and a smile upon their faces, is indeed significant. Of course the examples are legion if one would but look: Consider the case of the youth of two nations—Japan and China—who but recently were at each other's throats with blood in their eyes. The young athletes of those two crouching countries have just finished a struggle against each other in the Far East Olympics with their vision blinded by no more than the honest sweat of competition.



Acme

Lester Stoefen, giant young newcomer to America's Davis Cup team, starts his characteristic drive

Triumph of Sportsmanship

But the Davis Cup matches that loom large in the sporting pages present the best example of the triumph of sportsmanship. The very life of the competition for that Cup—a symbol of supremacy as real as markets—the phantom force that enables it to fill the headlines, is *nationalism.* England holds that Cup now. According to Fred Perry, Britain's No. 1 player, England's strongest rival for that Cup was Japan.

Trade rivalry between those two nations has tangled their vast economic forces in a deadly race for trade supremacy. And what of the race for tennis supremacy?

Jiro Satoh was Japan's No. 1 tennis player, the "big navy of the tennis courts." He was on his way home for the preparedness drive of the Japanese tennis forces. Just out of Singapore, he leaped from the deck of the *Hakone Maru* into the sea. Suicide. Friends said that the strain of the race had got at him. But this was no Ferdinand, no Balkan outbreak in the tense tennis world. England was sincerely sorry that a sportsman had died. The rest of Japan's "armament" of tennis—Hideo Nishimura, Jiro Yamagishi, and Jiro Fujikura, all mere youngsters, carried on without bitterness in the race for supremacy on the world's tennis courts, a race that is just as real a threat to the supremacy of England and the United States, France and the other old tennis Powers as is Japan's developing commerce and industry. The race for the Davis Cup is run by sportsmen.

But aside from current events, the quest of the Davis Cup is an interesting phenomenon in sport. It is younger than the Olympic Games and yet it is safe to say that the race for tennis supremacy as symbolized by that Cup receives more attention in the aggregate than does the Olympic competition. Of course one reason is that the Olympic Games come but once every four years.

There is another more weighty reason: The Davis Cup decides a championship among nations. That stress is purposely minimized in the Olympic Games. A glance at the list of nations that have won it is significant in its bearing on the present preparations. Since the race started in 1900, America has won the cup eleven times, Australia seven, France six and England six. But look closer.

There were several sets of "straights," consecutive wins that made up that total. America first won it for three successive times, then England for four, then Australia for five. Then the World War scrambled the picture by popping triggers and joy-sticks into the fingers of the world's young tennis players. When the shifting was over, America started a string of seven victories in 1920 that was broken by a string of French victories in 1927. France was sovereign for six years until England broke in last year.

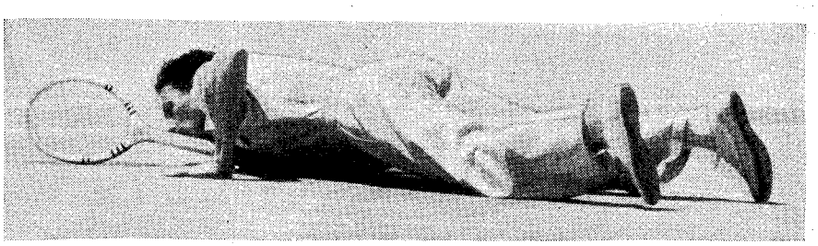
The logical conclusion to draw is that a group of good players were developed and the Cup remained in their hands as long as they remained good players. The French reign just ended was like that. Youngsters Cochet, Lacoste, and Borotra—that was a tennis firm that could corner any market, and did, until the pace and years and professionalism got at them.

England's Interregnum

Take a look at the nation that broke that reign—England. It is generally accepted that England's is very nearly a one man team and Fred Perry is that man; just as Australia's is a one man team and Jack Crawford is *that* man. Of course there is that pleasant young sportsman, "Bunny" Austin, who has demonstrated that he has far more to offer on the tennis courts than a mere good-natured charm. He is a very able player. But that is by no means a "group." And Perry is not invincible. The young Australian double-backhander, Vivian McGrath, beat Perry twice last winter. The young left-handed Frenchman, Christian Boussus, beat Perry in Paris in the test team matches last week. No, he cannot lay claim to the psychological advantages of a reputation for "invincibility."

In contrast, the American tennis forces can well be called a group. The American Davis Cup team will be a real "team." And they will all be comparative youngsters, especially if Wilmer Allison's recently sprained ankle fails to mend as rapidly as is now expected. If he were forced to stay out of the picture, that would leave a doubles team that is admittedly almost the best in the world, George Lott and John Van Ryn. Then two young giants as spearheads, Frank Shields and Lester Stoefen, or perhaps Sidney Wood.

All of those young men are seasoned internationalists save Stoefen, and he has youth and confidence and a hard winter's play back of him. And in that respect, Stoefen is a symbol of the real hope of American tennis—the host of young players crowding the top for a chance to form just such a "group" as has scored those straight victories in the past history of the Davis Cup. "Bitsy" Grant, who has beaten all the tennis giants this winter, young Frank Parker,



Keystone

A tired man is Wilmer Allison as he pushes up out of one of his three spills in the grueling, losing battle against Francis X. Shields in the recent North-South tournament at Pinehurst, North Carolina

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Gene Mako, Donald Budge, and a host of other youngsters form the American tennis reserve.

Twenty-nine players were ranked at the close of last season in America. Their average age is but twenty-four years and four months. The oldest of those is thirty-seven and there are two that were but seventeen when they received that ranking. Or consider that there are five of those ranking players who are over thirty—they must move on soon, some of them—the twenty-four that are left average but twenty-two and a half years old.

And as in the case of golf, the American school of tennis is far harder than the English because it is larger. The weight of numbers of the youth that are pushing for recognition will tell in the long run. In view of these facts, it is perhaps safe to predict that England is not on her way to another of those "straights" that have marked Davis Cup competition; but rather that the reign of England that began last year will be but an interregnum, because the youth of American tennis will make it so—and with no weapons save a wood-framed mesh of gut will a world supremacy pass, all in the spirit of sportsmanship, and with no blood shed, but only sweat.

Next Winter's Hunting Season

The government cotton crop reports have a very real effect on the cotton market. Just so does the report of the United States Biological Survey now investigating Canada affect the bag limit and the hunting season in next winter's duck shooting. Bob Becker has explained the work of these observers in the Chicago *Daily Tribune:*

"The United States Biological Survey has sent quite a squad of observers into the duck-breeding areas whose work is being supplemented by hundreds of volunteer investigators. These men are to watch the progress of the duck-breeding conditions and report on them. All the data that these men obtain are to be turned over to the migratory bird advisory board, according to Jay N. Darling, new chief of this bureau. The board is to meet in Washington in July to make recommendations for the coming shooting season."

Reports to date indicate that conditions for the breeding season are good in Canada, but that intense drought in the prairie States such as the Dakotas and Missouri have rendered conditions there most unfavorable.

Becker quotes Harry L. Felt, private observer of Findlater, Saskatchewan, in describing a raid that crows are making on the duck-breeding grounds:

"The crows have been extending their range year after year, constantly moving on with the wheat farmers who turn the prairie into crops and plant trees which give the crows nesting sites.

"They rob nine out of ten of the early duck nests, according to Canadian observers. Altho Illinois exterminated tens of thousands of crows this winter and sportsmen still are carrying on this conservation work, apparently the United States didn't get rid of enough of them."

Greyhound-Racing Rises As Turf's Ugly Duckling

Greyhound-racing has made tremendous strides in England, but in America the latch-string hangs out only in Florida. The greyhounds do run in other States—Texas, Washington and elsewhere—but a real welcome is accorded this poor relation of horse-racing only in Florida.

The Florida State Racing Commission has compiled statistics on the revenue that the greyhounds have earned for both the tracks and the State. Figures on the gates of the seven Florida dog-tracks for the winter season just past show that 1,026,597 persons witnessed the races during the ninety-day session, nearly twice the number of spectators that watched horse-racing. Those spectators wagered $11,010,653 on the greyhounds during that period, comparing very favorably with the $16,539,096 wagered on horses.

The friends of this new sport—"the sport of the forgotten man"—point with pride to the money that the racing-dogs have contributed to school funds and other worth while State projects. The income for the State of Florida from the dog-tracks totaled $446,879.32, a sum which also compares favorably with the income of $625,-281.59 that Florida derived from the parismutuels play on horse-racing.

Those same friends contend that efforts to legalize greyhound-racing in several States have been frowned upon by influential figures in control of horse-racing. True enough, distinctions have been made between betting on running horses and running dogs. In the State of Washington, for instance, a legal battle has been raging recently to legalize betting on the greyhounds. As reported recently in the Seattle *Times:*

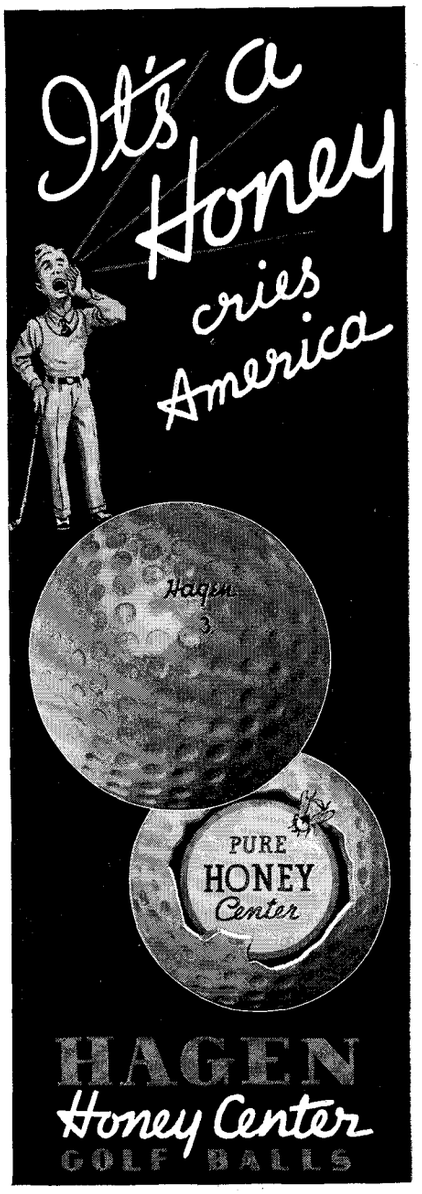
"Kenneth C. Davis, one of the five attorneys and law firms who filed a petition, said: 'Trying to distinguish between horse and dog racing is like trying to distinguish between felt and straw hats.'"

Welcome in England

The attitude of the British turf interests is far more friendly toward this new sport; probably because coursing has been a sport that has attracted wide-spread interest in England for many years and track-racing of the dogs has been steadily gaining a firmer foothold there.

The greyhounds are given dignity by a stud book that has been formed, containing the registrations of more than 40,000 dogs.

Consequently, British greyhound-racing to-day is in some respects bigger than horse-racing, and altho it lacks the social prestige and the historical background of the turf, still it has gathered some prominent sportsmen among its supporters. And most important is the tremendous support given it by the British man in the street. In the immediate vicinity of London, eight tracks operate, and in all of England there are more than fifty. Some of the enclosures where the races are held have a capacity of 50,000 or more, as the one at Wembley.



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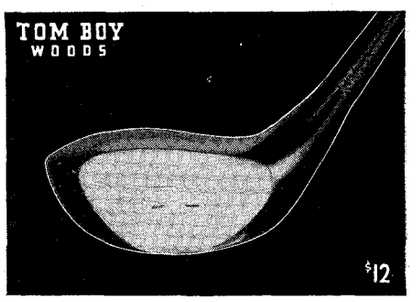

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Weather Clear, Track Fast for Four-Flat Mile

Duels Between Cunningham, Bonthron, Lovelock, and Beccali on Cinder Tracks From California to England Promise to Clip Seconds Off the Year-old Mile Mark

By Herbert Reed

IN their assemblage, all together, or in pairs, on fast tracks and under other propitious conditions, beginning in June and lasting well into the summer, there is a growing conviction in the minds of our best trainers that in the person of Glenn Cunningham of Kansas, Bill Bonthron of Princeton, Jack Lovelock of England, or Luigi Beccali of Italy, we shall be in the presence of the long-awaited four-flat miler, that typically Anglo-Saxon distance and hoped-for blazing time which has assailed the imaginations of sportsmen ever since W. G. George, the great Englishman, brought the clocking down to 4:12¾ away back in the spring of 1886.

No Impossible Task

In all this there is no underestimation of the size of the undertaking. In the case of Beccali, for instance, who has run the 1,500 meters in 3:49, an added 140 yards at a rate of ten seconds flat for the hundred would bring him to the mile tape in 4:03, not an impossible outlook, according to how he has run his first half and the two "coasting" middle quarters. In the case of the others they are faced with the problem of distributing a hoarding of six or seven seconds over the four quarters, also in the opinion of the best trainers not impossible, since Cunningham and Lovelock made their great records in races in which they distinctly were not run out.

Just as in the case of the vaulters, the milers have changed their style in search of new records. Modern milers have forsaken the old hampering idea of hand-grips and the idea of pulling one's self along with the arms. In the modern methods, perhaps first introduced at its best into Sweden by our own Ernie Hjertberg, and later taken up by Paavo Nurmi and his mates in Finland, the runner opens his chest wide, giving room for lungs and heart to function at supernormal, and saves his legs by running much of the distance on the muscles of the upper leg, saving the drive of the "hind leg," and the consequent long stride, for the important straightaway stretches.

It is hoped to get all four of these men together over here, preferably at Los Angeles, which is the proper place for them. There is no question that the Los Angeles Olympic track is the fastest in the world. It is made of springy peat taken from a certain section in the foot-hills, and the runners tell me that they could literally "feel the urge of the footing" under them. It needs only a repetition of California Olympic weather to make the conditions the best possible in the world.

Keystone

Bill Bonthron leads Oxford's Jack Lovelock —for awhile—in the race at Princeton last summer in which the Briton set a new world's record of 4:07.6

Bonthron will have ample opportunity to make an ultimate individual effort in his coming match race with Cunningham at Princeton on June 16, under conditions perfectly adapted to record-breaking.

In the course of the summer, Bonthron and Lovelock will come together in England in the Princeton-Cornell-Oxford-Cambridge games, a setting (then at Princeton) that gave them their first great records. Backgrounds *do* count among college athletes, and none more forcibly than this particular meet. The Englishmen invariably turn in their best performances, and the same is true, if perhaps to a slightly lesser extent, of the Americans. With nationalism somewhat at a peak these days, whether rightly or wrongly, in these international affairs the psychology of the meets runs to supreme effort, one might say almost super-supreme.

Modern Breed Superior

In considering these four men (pity that Ladoumegue of France should have read himself out of the amateur lists) the question arises whether they represent a superior modern breed. There has been a tremendous advance in method, equipment, and surroundings of these track events since the days of the truly great Lon Myers, that accounts for much of the better modern clockings. But the medicoes still will insist, and the trainers agree with them, that the breed, after all, is somewhat better, since it knows better how to live.

One final factor in the coming great races which should bring us at least the 4:04 mile, proof enough that the four-flat is possible, remains to be considered, and that is track generalship. In a match race, or even with all four on the same track, the coolest head and the best judge of pace may well be the winner and record-breaker. There is a feeling that in this respect Lovelock has an advantage. He can "hit the watch" better than the others, and has been known to call his time down to a fifth at the finish. It was that quality which did so much for Nurmi. So the prospect is, in the view of the clockers, that Cunningham has yet to run his fastest by several seconds, and that for his purpose a "front-running" race is the proper plan of campaign; that Bonthron's chance for concentration on a single race will mean seconds to him; that Lovelock already knows he can do it and will run his race against a four-flat watch with the times for quarters already charted; and that in Beccali we have the runner relying principally on native genius, a sudden upsurge to heights hitherto unknown.

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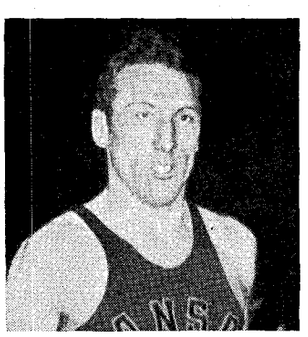
Acme



Keystone

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Finishing Faces **(Left to right): Jack Lovelock of Oxford, Bill Bonthron of Princeton, Glenn Cunningham of Kansas, and Luigi Beccali of Italy put their last ounce of energy into the drive through the finish**

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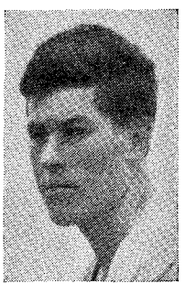
Sport Shots

An Artist on Horseback, is Michael Grace Phipps. Phipps is far more famous, now, as a polo player than as an artist. He learned the game in the shadow of the Meadow Brook Club, but he learned on the seat of a bicycle. That game of bicycle polo has taught a lot of youngsters the rudiments of the game that they later polished from horseback. Phipps reached the peak in the public eye when he started for the East team in the East-West matches last summer at Chicago. He had been there before with the Optimists, indoor champions. His latent talent for art was developed at Yale, where Phipps graduated in 1932. Since then he has developed into a capable painter of animal subjects—a natural outlet for his ability since he has probably spent quite as much time studying the movements and anatomy of horses as most people in the course of their everyday life have devoted to studying fellow humans.



Michael C. Phipps

* * * *

The Professional Golfers' Association of America has compiled some remarkable statistics about their game, and among them is this morsel:

"There are more rounds of golf played each year than the combined attendance of all league baseball games, all of the larger college football games, all of the horse-racing meets, all of the major league hockey games, and all the leading boxing and wrestling matches. In 1933 there were approximately 55,000,000 rounds of golf played."

* * * *

The Vanderbilt Syndicate's *Rainbow*, defender of the *America's* Cup, made an impressive first start. Sailing in the open water for the first time, Harold S. Vanderbilt piloted his *Rainbow* to two victories over Gerard B. Lambert's gallant old trial horse, the *Vanitie*. And the remarkable fact is not that *Rainbow* won, but that *Vanitie* is still at it.

Sports Calendar

Golf

June 7-9—National Open Championship, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Trotting and Pacing

June 5-7—Goshen, New York State.

Rowing

June 16—Intercollegiate Rowing Association, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Yachting

June 24—Bermuda Race from New London, Connecticut.

Foreign Events

June 15-16—Lawn Tennis, Wightman Cup, Wimbledon, England.

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The Week in Business Summarized

Economic and Financial Observers Expect Action That Will Give Impetus to Business Will Result From Controversy Over NRA and Other Factors in Recovery Program

By Endicott G. Rich

THO business continues to lag at the moment, there is a growing expectation among economic and financial observers, which they believe well-founded, that out of the present controversy over the NRA and other factors in the national recovery program, may come action which will give renewed impetus to the return toward normalcy. To them it is significant that business and banking leaders, in the midst of the Darrow-Johnson dispute, the new silver program, and President Roosevelt's pressure for such controversial legislation as the Reciprocal Trading Tariff Bill, the loans-to-industry measure and the Communications Control Act, nevertheless revert constantly, in public utterances, to the plight of the durable-goods industries and to the necessity for revival of private financing.

Probably in the view of most economists, the success of any recovery program is dependent on the restoration of these, and evidence of the intelligent interest of leaders in the fields of industry and finance is, accordingly, heartening.

Housing Plan Important

Much dependence is put upon the speedy enactment of Mr. Roosevelt's housing plan, altho this measure is not included in the President's list for action at this session of Congress, so that the drive to bring this proposal to immediate attention has already begun.

The Durable Goods Industries Committee, the group organized at the request of the NRA and militantly headed by George H. Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has sent a letter to all code authorities and employers dealing with durable goods, to mobilize in support of the plan. The letter points out that:

"Of the approximately 9,000,000 now unemployed, nearly 5,000,000 are from the durable-goods industries, and more than 2,500,000 of these were formerly employed in the construction industry.

"There can be no question but that the key to the unemployment problem is to be found in the stimulation of the construction and other durable-goods industries which will create, in turn, opportunities for employment in the service and consumption industries.

"A restoration of confidence on the part of both borrower and lender in the soundness of a reorganized real estate mortgage method of financing will probably do more to stimulate the free flow of private capital —through private banking channels—into housing construction, with resulting employment, than any other single step taken in an effort to bring about recovery."

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, and the spokesman who, probably first among economists, called attention to the importance of the durable-goods industries in the scheme of business revival, is of the opinion that a reduction of building costs must accompany any program to promote building.

In the current bulletin on business issued by his bank, Colonel Ayres cites the fact that volume of building remains disappointingly low with little prospect for improvement except in publicly-financed operations.

He attributes the situation in part to the slowing down in growth of population, overbuilding in the prosperity period, the straits of owners who have thrown many buildings on the market, and the difficulty in negotiating real estate loans for new construction.

Rents and Costs

But, he adds:

"Probably no one of these restricting factors, or even the combination of them all, is as influential in preventing an important expansion in private construction as is the high cost of building. At present rents are low, while construction costs are high and advancing, and the natural result is that there is little incentive to build."

Colonel Ayres shows that the ratio between rents and building costs, which provides an index of the prospective profit of new operations, was high before the World War, low during the conflict and the years immediately after, but high again from 1921 through 1927.

"Now it has declined to low levels once more," he points out, "and it is still falling. It is probable that the present Congress will enact legislation to aid in financing the building of new homes, but it seems doubtful if these provisions can overcome the restraining effect of the advances in the costs of construction resulting from the new codes provided for in the legislation of the last Congressional session."

Trend of Thought

The general trend of thought in connection with private financing, without which, economists are agreed, the durable-goods industries can not come back, was epitomized recently by Hugh Knowlton, partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Company, in a published plea for adequate amendment of the Securities Act, and a tempering of the restrictions of the stock exchange control measure.

Mr. Knowlton called attention to the fact that the yearly average of offerings to the public of domestic securities from 1919 to 1932 had been $4,360,000,000.

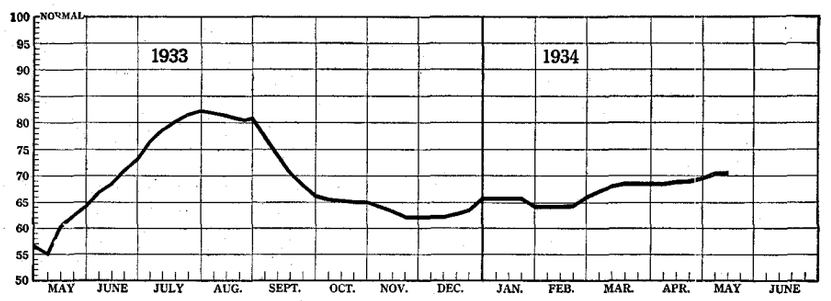
In the first seven months of last year, which included the bank moratorium, and the dark days preceding it, the amount of public offerings was $313,266,000, "a staggeringly small figure," but still greatly in excess of the $66,584,000 of the next five months which might have been expected to show a marked increase as the effects were felt of the renewal of confidence of the late spring.

But, by then, the Securities Act had become law and had established an influence under which the total offerings of the first quarter of this year amounted to only $49,000,000.

Contrast in London

"The impressiveness of this decline is borne out by the contrasting experience of the London markets," Mr. Knowlton said, "the volume of whose corporate issues in 1933 was only off 22 per cent. from the volume in the active year of 1928. The comparable decline of corporate financing in our market was 94½ per cent."

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business registered no change for the last week reported, remaining at a level 70.9 per cent. of what might be considered normal business activity for this time of year.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals from May, 1933, to the end of the second week in May, 1934

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Better Banks Aiding Recovery

Their Improved Condition Since the 1933 Holiday Is Called the Most Potent Factor in Overcoming the Depression

Spring meetings of groups of bankers have been provocative of thoughtful reflection on the state of banking a full year after the holiday of 1933. And the legislative situation has given point to the discussion. Bankers have become resigned—tho not generally enthusiastic—to the deposit-guaranty law, but have been worrying over the amendments likely to be tacked on during the closing days of the session. In New York a moderate, but definite, impetus has been given to branch banking by the Governor's signing the bill extending branch banking there.

Keystone

W. Randolph Burgess

Notable among these remarks from bankers is the definite statement that the improved condition of banks is the most potent factor in recovery from the depression. It was made at the Atlantic City meeting of New Jersey bankers by W. Randolph Burgess. This eminent statistician, member of many learned societies, connected with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York since 1920, Deputy Governor since 1930, and a frequent spokesman for the bank, hardly reflects the cartoonist's vision of the typical big banker. Tall, lean, athletic, boyish-faced, informal in speech and manner, Mr. Burgess is convincing on the platform, or in conversation, when he tells listeners his belief that the banks to-day hold one of the secrets of recovery.

The fact that the banks are operating again, that whispers about their safety have stopped, that depositors have stopped worrying about their money, and that sound borrowers can obtain credit at low rates, constitutes the best reason Mr. Burgess knows for expecting a gradual return to prosperity in this country. A bad banking situation which tends to destroy the means by which economic life is conducted "is a powerful impediment in the march to recovery," he said at Atlantic City; "to-day, that impediment has been largely removed."

Tied up with the actual reconstruction of the banking system is the present money situation. A year ago, the banks of the country were in debt to the Federal Reserve to the amount of $1,400,000,000. Licensed banks owed the RFC $675,000,000. Now, according to Mr. Burgess, who has all these figures on his tongue's end, the debt to the Reserve Banks is down to $40,000,000, the smallest in twenty years, and the debt to the RFC has been cut to about $280,000,000. On top of all this, the banks of the country now have excess reserves, recently estimated at $1,700,000,000, for which they are seeking employment.

This extraordinary reversal in the money situation, Mr. Burgess explained, "has come about partly as the result of the return of hoarded money to the banks, partly as a result of open market operations by the Federal Reserve System, and more recently as the result of gold imports of approximately $700,000,000 which have followed the revaluation of the dollar."

The significance of all this is that the huge supplies of funds readily available are a tremendous force working toward economic recovery. This is the way Mr. Burgess has summed it all up: "A sound banking system, and an ample supply of money, these are two great essentials for recovery which are assuredly present."

Dull Markets and Cheap Money

One day last week the pendulum of trading activity in the markets almost ceased motion. On the New York Stock Exchange only 380,000 shares changed hands, the lowest total in ten years. It takes two million share days, by the way, for most brokerage firms to make money. On the previous Saturday, half-day sales on the Toronto Stock Exchange exceeded the totals on all the securities markets of eight cities in the United States, including New York. Such dulness has characterized almost all markets of late, even the Chicago "Wheat Pit," slowing down after the speculative activity caused by the drought.

Uncertainty over the Washington legislative program and fears about the Stock Exchange regulation bill are Wall Street's chief explanation of current dulness. Undoubtedly there is a remarkable lack of speculative confidence on either the up or the down side. Business men are kept from making new ventures by uncertainty about money, and the difficulty of gaging the progress of recovery in the near future.

The general dulness has extended to the money market, where credit is almost given away. Last week, for the second time, a block of United States Treasury ninety-one-day bills were oversubscribed at an average 0.06 per cent. per annum rate. In the acceptance market—with virtually no activity—nominal rates prevailed, running from one-fourth to one-half of one per cent. Call money was bringing three-fourths of 1 per cent. and 1 per cent. The rate on commercial paper generally was 1 per cent. Only 1 per cent. was asked for time money up to six months, and banks were readily lending on good security for longer periods at 2 per cent. Money is cheap, first, because nobody wants to borrow it; second, because of the effect of the Government's fiscal policies.

There are, however, two cheerful thoughts. For one thing, the Government is able to borrow cheaply, reducing the interest burden—eventually aiding the taxpayer. Also it is orthodox financial doctrine that the persistence of low interest rates, showing a tremendous supply of credit seeking investment, eventually tempts the investor.

The bears, apparently, are as much at a loss as the bulls.

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President Roosevelt and Congress

(Continued from page 7)

in turn, ignored much of the advice of both the Treasury and the House. The Bankhead cotton control act, which the Tories like to depict as the advance guard of "regimentation," originated in Congress and was accepted with open misgivings by the Department of Agriculture. Most recently Mr. Roosevelt has agreed to accept silver legislation in a form which he would have preferred to avoid.

One could go through the whole list of

Senator Joseph T. Robinson

© Underwood

Senator Pat Harrison

New Deal legislation and find scarcely an item which fails to show that Congress is acting as a coordinate branch of the Government. One of the chief authors of the National Industrial Recovery Act was Senator Robert F. Wagner, and debate in the Senate resulted later in the inclusion of an important, if ambiguous, amendment to please Senator Borah. The Securities Act of 1933 and the stock exchange control measure of this year are the result of arduous and painstaking collaboration between Administration experts and the proper Congressional committees. If either of these is too stringent, or too weak, the fault lies as much with Representatives and Senators as with the brilliant young lawyers who assisted in the draftsmanship.

It is nonsense to complain that the great majority of Congressmen frequently do not understand for what they are voting. A Congress of supermen could not master the complexities of every bill. The House, in particular, must rely largely on the reports of its committees.

By the discriminating choice of illustrations, it would be easy to make Mr. Roosevelt appear to be little more than a supine agent of Congress. That would be even more misleading than to picture him as a dictator. On the whole, he has got what he wanted, but Congress has not given him all that he wanted, and, in some cases, it has given him more than he wanted. He has recognized that Congress, no less than the President, is an interpreter of the popular will, even tho Congress, like some Presidents, sometimes may fall under the domination of militant and powerful minorities. With his prestige over the radio, he probably could have made Congress a more suppliant body than it has been.

I suspect that he has refrained from cracking the whip more frequently out of a desire to avoid personal animosities, with the larger aim in view of slowly welding the diverse elements of the Democratic Party and of Progressive Republicanism into an effective party, with as few losses as possible. He has been content to act as the director of major policy, but has submitted to considerable Congressional dictation in matters of detail and minor policy.

There are, however, several sources of friction between Congress and the Executive. Congress *vs.* the "brain trust," Congress *vs.* social change; Congress *vs.* conservative monetary policy; Congress *vs.* patronage. These overlap, but they may be separated. To simplify the analysis, the Republicans may be eliminated temporarily, since they have been unable to present up to date a coherent opposition to the New Deal.

Sources of Friction

It is frequently asserted that the Democrats in Congress resent the activities of those varied specialists who frequently are called the "brain trust." Undoubtedly there is some truth in this assertion. It must not be forgotten that more than half of the Democratic Representatives were in Congress before Mr. Roosevelt was elected to the Presidency and that in service eleven of the most important Democrats in the House date back to the beginning of the Wilson Administration, or earlier. Six of the Democratic Senators go back as far, and more than half of them preceded Mr. Roosevelt in Washington. It would be only natural if they were uncomfortable under the accusation that they were taking orders from college professors and young lawyers imported by Mr. Roosevelt.

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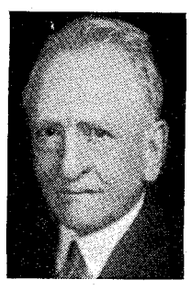
Senator Robert F. Wagner

Yet one will hear no complaints on this score from Representative Sam Rayburn, Democratic Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, who has worked in the closest collaboration with such men as Federal Trade Commissioner James C. Landis, Thomas G. Corcoran, and Ben Cohen, in the drafting of the Securities Act and the stock exchange control bill. Mr. Rayburn entered Congress on the day of President Wilson's first inauguration. Mr. Rayburn is a good, conservative Texan, and is one of the few Congressmen who has won distinction by his ability as well as by his length of service. No Congressman would dare to accuse Mr. Rayburn of being dominated by the "brain trust," or by the "young liberals." Mr. Rayburn merely knows how to use the talents of these lawyers to further his purpose and to carry out (what is sometimes forgotten) not an idea of the "brain trust," but one of the platform commitments of the Democratic Party: to regulate the securities markets to the full extent of the Federal authority.

Nor, turning to the Senate, will one hear any fulminations against the "brain trust" or the "young liberals" from Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, who shares with Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, the distinction of being the Democratic dean of the Senate. These two Senators were first elected in 1908. Senator Fletcher has been a consistent supporter of the New Deal, and the manner in which he has presided over the Wall Street investigation and has handled the stock exchange control bill has shown that he was actuated by more than



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Senator Carter Glass

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Senator Ellison D. Smith

devotion to the leader of his party. Senator Smith, on the other hand, has been anti-New Deal, on the whole. He is as much out of place in the majority party as is Senator Carter Glass of Virginia.

Conservative critics like to describe the Democratic majority in Congress as an essentially conservative group who are aghast at the boldness of the New Deal. Undoubtedly much that the New Deal has done runs counter to the ingrained views not only of such rebels as Senators Glass and Smith, but of such party wheel-horses as Senators Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, and Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas. The fact remains, however, that Congress is much more radical on monetary questions than the President is.

Congress can not be portrayed accurately as either more liberal or more conservative than the New Deal. It merely spreads out farther. Congress is insistent on the correction of severe dislocations in our economic life. In this it reflects the popular will. Mr. Roosevelt's task has been to weave these insistent demands into a reasonably consistent program.

Will Mr. Roosevelt control the next Congress as successfully as he has controlled the seventy-third? A flat prediction at this date would be foolhardy. He might lose control through a swing toward conservative Republicanism next fall. Such a swing may occur, but as yet there are no signs of it. All the indications at this early date are that the Republicans will win some seats in the House and lose some in the Senate. He might lose control through the disaffection of members of his own party. That also might happen. But with few exceptions the Democratic candidates next fall will seek election as supporters of the New Deal. Their election would be construed not only as an indorsement of the New Deal to date but as a mandate to proceed further.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Wages and birth control—A horse-player's philosophy—The need of a national poem—Workers in the dark about codes—"Breeches Bibles" in Cleveland—In defense of Mussolini.

Birth Control—A Woman's Reply

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I read with interest the letter from a gentleman in Oregon, headed "For More and Better Babies." Has it occurred to him that the widespread practise of birth control among the multitudes of wage-dependent Americans is only another symptom of a sick social system?

How large a family should a man undertake to raise on NRA wages of forty or fifty cents an hour for a thirty-five-hour week? Deducting the inevitable loss of time due to lay-offs or illness, for the family with even one child life is a grim struggle to keep out of debt.

The contribution I refer to cites the rapid increase of the yellow race, but ignores the fact that one-fourth of the people of Asia live in virtual starvation. Would such conditions be tolerated in this country?

Too many analysts of social conditions write from the point of view of people to whom a fairly comfortable living is assured, not from the standpoint of the millions to whom lay-offs mean hunger.

The systematic pauperization of the sober and industrious working class through low wages and high living costs is undermining the future of this nation. A more just system of distribution of the fruits of our national labor will have to be devised before it is reasonably safe for the working man to indulge in the luxury of a large family.

CATHERINE STODDARD.

Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan.

A Reply to Speaker Rainey

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I see that Speaker Rainey is opposed to a national lottery. Well, if THE DIGEST will take a poll on this I am sure that Mr. Rainey will be found in error. The people of Montana want a national lottery.

W. T. BENBROOKS.

Lodge Grass, Montana.

"All Horse-Players Die Broke"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—We have all heard the adage that "all horse-players die broke," and, undoubtedly, that's a fair estimate; however, how many of us realize that, likewise, nearly all workingmen die broke?

The horse-player is taking a chance—and he knows it; his chances of dying broke are very favorable—and he knows it. But the workingman, imbued from early age with pompous and pious poppycock about "hard work, thrift, save-your-money, never-say-die," etc, etc., labors away with the mirage of "Comfort in the Old Age"—and after ten, twenty, thirty, even fifty years of toil, what has he got? *Not a red cent*—and we mean just exactly that (unless the United States Government and leading insurance companies are perpetrating a gigantic fraud in statistics).

As a friend of ours, who buys his racing-form from the same stand that we do, remarked: "Why should I work hard and die broke when there are more pleasant ways of dying broke?"—and he pointed significantly to the Day's Best Bet at Aqueduct. (The horse ran third.)

ALAN BLAIR IOHNSTONE.

Highland Park, Michigan.

A National Poem

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—We have a national flag, a national song, and a national flower. I think we need a national poem. Through your magazine you could ascertain the wishes of the people in this regard. Just offhand I can think of three that have possibilities—"Columbus" by Joaquin Miller, "The Building of the Ship," by Longfellow, and "America for Me," by Henry van Dyke.

R. E. MCCOLLUM.
Principal, Washington School.

Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Confusion Over the Codes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—May I make the suggestion that every concern sporting the Blue Eagle be compelled to post a copy of the NRA code governing its particular business in a conspicuous position?

I am working for a concern employing about twenty-five men and not one of them knows what the code is, nor what steps to take to find out.

Of what use is a code to protect men when they are ignorant of its provisions?

ALBERT JOHNSON.

Eureka, California.

He Has Nine "Breeches Bibles"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I saw an article, written by George H. Hartwig, 400 West Colfax Street, Blair, Nebraska, in THE LITERARY DIGEST, entitled "Who Has a 'Breeches Bible'?" I might say that I have nine of these Breeches Bibles in my possession.

The oldest one was printed at London by Christopher Barker in 1578. Two were printed at London by the same man in 1584. The fourth was printed at London by the deputies of Christopher Barker in 1589. The fifth was printed at London by the deputies of Christopher Barker in 1599. The sixth and seventh were printed at London by Robert Barker in 1607. The eighth was printed at London by Robert Barker in 1614. The ninth was printed at London by Robert Barker in 1615.

I have also a Bible known as the Tryacle Bible, printed in 1584. I have one Latin Bible printed in Vienna in 1519.

These Breeches Bibles are in excellent condition. I bought them four years ago when I was in England. I found the university towns of Oxford and Cambridge were the best places to find old Bibles. The dealers told me the reason I was able to find so many was on account of the depression, as so many people had to sell them in order to raise money.

I shall be very pleased to communicate with any one who has any of these Bibles or any information in reference to them.

SAMUEL AUSTIN,
16112 Euclid Avenue.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Yes, It Needs More Than a Figurehead

—Sykes in the Syracuse *Post-Standard*

Defends Il Duce

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I'm a LITERARY DIGEST subscriber for about two years and on more than one occasion I found in your magazine the phrase, "The saber rattling of Premier Mussolini."

Not without reason I wish to state that I resent the feeling that has prompted the magazine personnel to such a defaming phrase to Il Duce (the greatest leader and diplomat of the Century) because in it I perceive a partial and discriminatory tendency.

Trusting that henceforth the magazine will treat, as it should, all with impartiality.

JOSEPH TELESCUS.

Waterbury, Connecticut.

Abnormalities of Vision

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the May 19 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, under the heading "Science Snap-shots," you mention the discovery of a new abnormality of vision. Altho I have not come across any name for it, the existence of different-sized images in each eye, for people who have certain types of eye trouble, is a long known fact.

In a book written in 1914, revised in 1920, and revised again in 1926 by Lionel Laurance, an eminent English doctor, he mentions the factors which control the size of the retinal image. In as much as a number of people wearing glasses have a different correction for each eye, their retinal images would be different without their glasses.

By wearing the proper glasses the correct distance in front of the eye the images on the retina are made to be normal.

I have written this simply in the interest of scientific accuracy.

S. RUDISCH.
Optometrist.

Kingston, New York.

"Stevedore"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—While the Theatre Union appreciates the splendid account of "Stevedore" and our organization published in the May 5 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, the article contains one inaccuracy which is unfortunate.

Mr. Peters did not come up from the South to find the "right man," and I did not take his play, change the title, and go at it "with both hands." "Stevedore," an entirely different play from Mr. Peters' "Wharf Nigger," was written in collaboration by both of us, who have been on the executive board of the Theatre Union since its inception over two years ago. Every line of stage business and dialog was worked out by us together.

GEORGE SKLAR.

New York City.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Stepping on It.—EMPLOYER—"Do you believe in love at first sight, Miss Vamper?"

STENOGRAPHER—"Well, I think it saves a lot of time."—*Boston Transcript.*

Defending Her Dignity.—"Jump, lady, jump!" shouted the firemen holding the life-net to the movie star who stood at the sixth story window with the flames raging behind her.

"I'll do nothing of the sort," she shouted back. "Tell the director to send my double here at once."—*Border Cities Star.*

Try a Sextant.—GOLFER (far off in the rough)—"Say, caddy, why do you keep looking at your watch?"

CADDY—"It isn't a watch, sir; it's a compass."—*Troy Times.*

Classical Taste.—A Colonel of our acquaintance says that if the brewers step up the alcohol in beer to 6 or 8 per cent. it may please the old ladies one sees entering beer bars nowadays, but that it will not divert him from pursuit of happiness where a Kentucky gentleman finds it.—*Louisville Times.*

"Now, here you will observe an excellent example of how to take cover"
—*The Humorist* (London)

Superman at the Wheel.—

PERHAPS

If you can drive a car when all about you
The homeward rush is on at 5 o'clock,
And know you're right when all the family doubt you
And red lights flag you down at every block;
If you can trust your instinct to inform you
Which way the guy in front intends to turn,
Tho he hasn't given any sign to warn you
Excepting that his stop light starts to burn;
If you obey the law on traffic signals
And tell objectors all to go to hell,
If you can flout the wrath of those behind you,
When you refuse to stop before the bell;
If you're content to drive the speed that's safest,
Regardless of the speed by law allowed
And, knowing you are good, can still give credit
To those who are with greater skill endowed;
If you can use your horn and not abuse it
When those in front are creeping like a snail;
The boulevard is yours to have and use it,
And, what is more, you may keep out of jail.

—*Alfred A. Strader in the Los Angeles Times.*

Teaching Tidiness.—MAYOR—"I never saw the park littered so with paper as it is this morning. How do you account for it?"

SUPERINTENDENT—"The Park Commissioner had leaflets distributed yesterday asking people not to throw paper about."—*Chelsea Record.*

Referred to Emily Post.—Social tact is making your company feel at home, even tho you wish they were.

The easiest way to climb the social ladder is to have your grandfather begin at the bottom of it.

All kinds of social knowledge and graces are useful, but one of the best is to be able to yawn with your mouth closed.—*Boston Transcript.*

Big Bounce Coming.—Rubber, according to the scientists, gets tired. We've often noticed it stretching.

Rubber bathing suits will be worn next summer, says a fashion paper. Snappy styles, what!

Speaking of rubber, a prediction is that it will soon be used in building. Just the thing for the back wall of the beginner's garage.—*Another from the same paper.*

Einstein Might Explain.—"Have you ever noticed a very odd thing about blunt people?" Freeman asked his friend.

"Can't say that I have," said the latter. "They are certainly rather embarrassing at times."

Freeman nodded pensively.

"Yes; but hasn't it ever struck you that they are the ones who generally come to the point first?"—*Answers.*

First Aid.—Ginsberg was riding in a taxicab when the driver suddenly lost control, and the car sped forward at a terrific rate.

"Hey!" yelled Ginsberg in alarm. "What's the matter?"

"I don't know," answered the driver grimly, "I can't stop her!"

"Well, for heaven's sake!" Ginsberg shouted, "can't you at least turn off the meter?—*B'nai B'rith Magazine.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

With Perquisites.—FILBERT, nr. Octavia—4 rooms, comfortably furn; $17.50, water, garbage free.—*San Francisco paper.*

One for the "Brain Trust."—

STATE REVENUE
BELOW INCOME

—*Los Angeles paper.*

In a Nutshell.—

MODERN PHYSICS
DULL

—*Inscribed on the back of Dull's "Modern Physics."*

2 Laps = 1 Dachshund.—New York—Eighty men and 40 dachshunds attended a banquet at Lüchow. The dogs sat in their masters' laps and ate hamburger.—*Unidentified paper.*

Sunk by the Last Straw.—Sagaporack reports by radio that between Ambrose Channel Lighted Bell Buoy 14 sighted a camel about forty feet long and eight feet wide, barely awash.—*New York paper.*

Born Bachelor.—Unmarried, John E—— was born Sept. 9, 1887.—*Fargo (N. D.) paper.*

Quite So.—

MAE WEST
as a Gibson girl in her newest sinema.

—*Los Angeles paper.*

But Where Is Mae?—

Thurs.-Fri. Double Feature
Jack Holt, "The Wrecker"
"My Hips Betray"

—*Lafayette (Ind.) paper.*

Bring Your Own Flowers.—George M——, son of Prof. and Mrs. E. S. M——, is now connected permanently with the —— funeral home, where he will be pleased to see his friends.—*Shreveport paper.*

A Medal for the Marshal, Please.—Curtis ——, town marshal, was in the railroad depot when the desperado and his companions entered the town. They did not discover the marshal and sped from Vian in a few moments.—*Oklahoma City paper.*

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"I'd Sooner Insure a Car with Hydraulic Brakes!"

★ A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH CAR INSURANCE MANAGER C. G. LANDRESSE ★ ★

1 "Our records show which cars are good risks and which are bad. We picked Plymouth for our own use because we know how safe it is."

"... and I certainly wouldn't Drive a Car without them"

INSURANCE MEN don't gamble on cars. They know what causes accidents ... and what a car needs *to keep out of them.*

"I looked at the records," says Mr. Landresse. "They showed there wasn't a single fatality in a Plymouth in our county during the past year. That was proof enough for me that Plymouth's Hydraulic Brakes and Safety-Steel Body provide the very best protection."

And it's just this protection that Mr. Landresse and six of his road men get from the Plymouths they drive in their daily work.

This is, of course, a most convincing story of the plus value you get from Plymouth's extra safety features. It most clearly demonstrates the importance of a Safety-Steel Body and self-equalized Hydraulic Brakes.

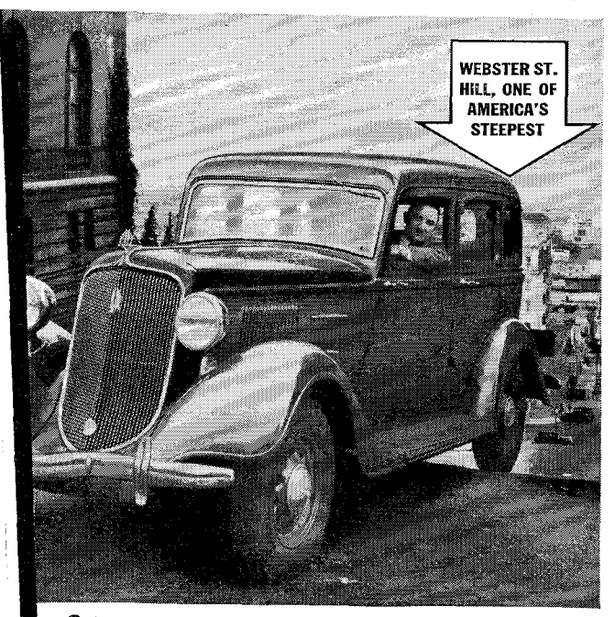
But few people buy cars for their safety features alone. *Comfort* is important, too. So we made Plymouth an *easier-riding* car.

Its Floating Power engine mountings free you from the tiring effect of engine vibration. Its Individual Wheel Springing takes the bounce and jounce out of the deepest ruts and bumps.

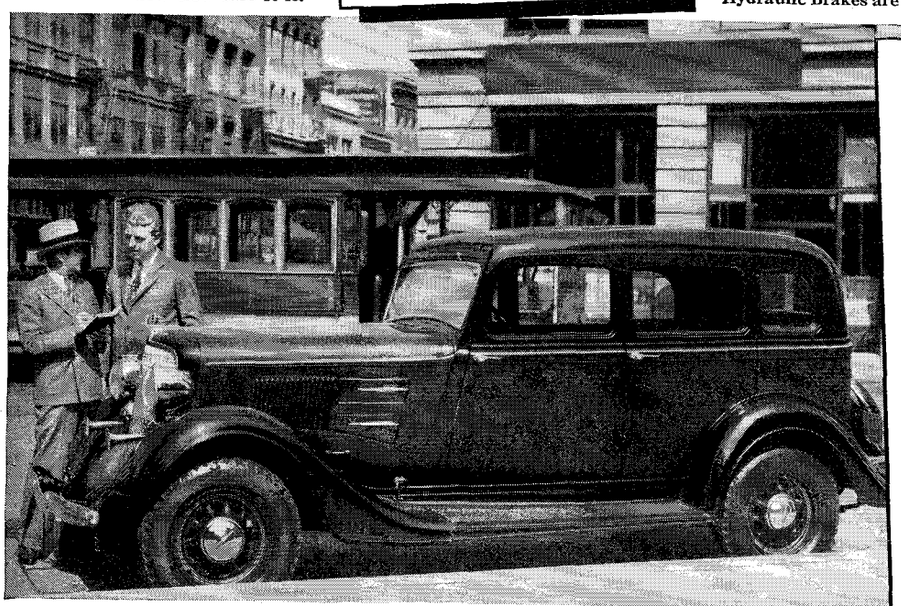
• • •

CHECK THE DIFFERENCES in the low-priced cars this year. Ride in "All Three." You'll find that only Plymouth has *all* the features you need for complete driving comfort and safety.

Any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer will gladly arrange for you to put Plymouth through its paces ... out on the roads you pick.



2 "There are lots of steep hills in San Francisco. Good brakes are essential. *That's why, in 1933, more Plymouths were sold in this city than any other car at any price.* Plymouth's Hydraulic Brakes are the one kind most car owners wanted."



3 Mr. Landresse with the new De Luxe Plymouth Sedan. Plymouth prices begin at $530 at the factory, Detroit—and are subject to change without notice. Time payments to fit your budget. Just ask for the Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan. Duplate Safety Plate Glass *throughout* your car at the lowest additional charge in the industry (only $10 on the De Luxe Sedan above).

NEW PLYMOUTH $530 AND UP AT THE FACTORY DETROIT

IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED LOW-PRICED CAR

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